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CUBERNATORIAL.

The Message of Governor John W. Geary.

An Able Review of the Commonwealth and its Interests.

HARRISBURG, January 6.—The following is the message of Governor Geary, as sent to the two houses of the State Legislature at 11 o'clock this morning:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:—

GENTLEMEN:—For the harmony and general relations of comity and friendship existing between Pennsylvania and all the other States and Territories of the National Union; for the present prosperous condition of the Commonwealth; for the glad signs of coming political tranquillity; and for the success which attends the progress of our free institutions, we owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Divine Providence. In view of the favorable circumstances under which you are now assembled, it becomes my province and duty, as it is my pleasure, to offer you my hearty congratulations, and to tender you a cordial welcome to the legislative halls of the State. This indeed, affords me a higher gratification, because I participate with your constituents in the confidence manifested by them in selecting you to represent their individual interests as well as those of the Commonwealth. On your wisdom, integrity, judgment, and discretion, all will undoubtedly rely for the correct determination of every question affecting the largest interests and gravest responsibilities, and for a continuance, and even an increase, of that prosperity which has hitherto been so signally enjoyed.

It is not without a consciousness of the great responsibility resting upon me that I undertake the performance of a constitutional duty, requiring that the Governor "shall from time to time give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient." In conformity with this requirement your attention will be called only to such matters of public interest as in my judgment deserve careful consideration and action on your part during the present session.

Finances.

The following is a carefully prepared statement of the financial condition of the State for the fiscal year ending November 30 1868:—

The reports of the Auditor-General and State Treasurer show that the balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1867, was		$4 061,836 46
Ordinary receipts during fiscal year		5,216,049 55
Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable		41,032 00
Total in Treasury for fiscal year		$9,918,918 01
Payments, viz:—		
Ordinary expenses during fiscal year	$2 454 506 09	
Loans, etc., redeemed	4 417,463 64	
Other payments	12 800 00	
Interest on loans	1,979,690 91	
Depreciated funds, unavailable	41 032 00	
		8,905,492 64
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1868		$1,013 415 37

SINKING FUND.

By an act approved April 10, 1868, transactions of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were ordered to be thereafter reported annually to the 30th day of November. Their last report, therefore, includes a period of one year and three months.

The following is the "recapitulation" of the operations of the sinking fund from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868:—

Balance in fund September 3, 1867		$1,737,912 41
Receipts in fund from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868		3,418,992 31
		$5,156,904 72
Paid interest	$1,808,005 84	
Premiums paid as equivalent for coin	49 98	
Loans redeemed	2,414 816 64	
		4,222,871 96
Balance in fund November 30, 1868		$934,032 76

By the sixth section of the act of May 16, 1861, a special tax of one half-mill on the dollar was especially set apart for the payment of the interest and redemption of the loan created by an act of May 18, 1861, entitled "An act to create a loan and provide for arming the State."

Balance on hand September 3, 1867	$319,933 17
The receipts from said tax and tax on gross receipts from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868, amount to	423,979 20
Total	$743,912 37
Interest paid in January and July, 1868	169,245 00
Balance in fund November 30, 1868	$574 667 37

CONDITION OF BALANCES.

Balance in sinking fund November 30, 1868	$934,032 76	
Balance in sinking fund November 30, 1867	574 667 37	
		$1,508,700 13
Deduct balance in Treasury, November 30, 1868		1,013,415 37
Balance in favor of sinking fund		$495,284 76

REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT.

By the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the year ending September 2 1867, the "loans redeemed" amounted to $1,794 569 50, and by their report from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868, the "loans redeemed" amounted to $2 414,816 64, making *a total reduction of the State debt, in two years and three months, of four million two hundred and nine thousand three hundred and eighty six dollars and fourteen cents.*

The assets remaining in the Sinking Fund are as follow, viz:—Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, six million four hundred thousand dollars, and bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, three millions five hundred thousand dollars. These are non-interest bearing bonds, and will not mature for many years. I therefore recommend to the consideration of the Legislature the propriety of the passage of a law authorizing the Commissioners of the SINKING Fund to sell these bonds at public sale to the highest bidder, and direct the proceeds to be applied to the liquidation of the State debt.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Public debt outstanding December 1, 1867		$37,704,409 77
Deduct amount redeemed at State Treasury during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, viz:—		
6 per cent. loans	$4,354 253 64	
4½ per cent. loans	63,090 00	
Relief notes cancelled	210 00	
		4 417,463 64
Public debt December, 1, 1868		$33,286,946 13

Statement showing the condition of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth on the first day of December, 1868:—

Funded debt, viz:—		
6 per cent. loans	$25 311,180 00	
5 per cent. loans	7,749 771 56	
4½ per cent. loans	112 000 00	
Total funded		$33 172,951 56
Unfunded debt, viz:—		
Relief notes in circulation	$96,415 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,086 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	44 67	
Total unfunded		113,994 57
Total funded and unfunded		$33 286 946 13

Which is the amount of the State debt as before stated.

During the last eighteen years there has been carried upon the accounts of the Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and in their several public statements, "depreciated funds unavailable" to the amount of forty-one thousand and thirty-two dollars. I recommend the appointment of a joint committee by the Legislature, whose duty it shall be to examine the said depreciated and unavailable funds and dispose of them to the best advantage of the Treasury; or, if found to be worthless, to cancel and destroy them, so that the accounting officers may be relieved from the necessity and responsibility of annually accounting for them.

The large cash balance remaining in the Treasury on the 30th of November, 1867, has been used for the payment of the twenty-three million loan and for the liquidation of outstanding claims against the State. The investment of the funds, in one of the modes recommended in my last annual message has, therefore, in a great measure been rendered unnecessary for the present. But in the event of large accumulations of money hereafter, the recommendations therein given are respectfully referred to, and renewed. Whenever there may be surplus funds in the Treasury they can, with safety and benefit to the State, be employed in the purchase of its outstanding bonds, and in saving the interest on them which would accumulate prior to their maturity.

I regret to state that the last Legislature, although fully forewarned in regard to the insecurity and want of proper and sufficient guards for the safe keeping of the money of the Commonwealth, failed to determine upon any mode by which the Treasury may be effectually guarded against the possibility of loss. The present Legislature has it in its power to secure for itself no ordinary honor, by the enactment of such a law, strong and efficient for the purpose indicated, and the enjoyment not only of the approbation but the permanent gratitude of every citizen.

Notwithstanding the satisfactory reduction of the public indebtedness, as shown in the foregoing statements, an immense State debt is still upon us, requiring nearly two millions of dollars to be collected to pay the interest accruing upon it annually. Its extinguishment at the earliest practicable period, not inconsistent with other public interests, is of the highest importance to every taxpayer. I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge the strictest economy in respect to every expenditure and the utmost retrenchment in every department.

Retrenchment is emphatically demanded by the people, in legislative expenditures as well as in every other branch of the Government. Their eyes are open to investigate every transaction, and by their ballots they are ready to strike down those who will not take effective action in favor of positive and radical reform. The money paid into the Treasury is the property of the people, every one of whom has a just right to hold his representatives to a strict accountability for every dollar that may be appropriated or expended.

I here renew the remarks made last year on the subject of "annual appropriations," to which you are respectfully referred. For four successive years the general appropriation bills have been signed on the 11th day of April, being about the time of adjournment. The Governor has been forced either to sign the bills without proper investigation, notwithstanding any objections he may have, suspend the means to defray the operations of the government for the ensuing year, or call an extra session of the Legislature. I repeat that "it is earnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up, discussed, and passed at a sufficiently early period during the session to enable it to receive that thorough examination which its importance demands."

Education.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools exhibits the condition of that department in a highly satisfactory manner. Within the State there are 1918 school districts, 13 768 schools, 2382 graded schools, 11,698 school directors, 73 county city and borough superintendents; 16 771 teachers, and 800,515 pupils. The cost of tuition for the year was $3 273,269 43; of building, purchasing, and renting schoolhouses, $1,991,152 55; of contingencies, $851,253 21. These three items, with expenditures for all other purposes connected therewith, amount to the aggregate sum of $6,200,537 09.

These facts are exhibited with great satisfaction, as they show the average annual cost for the tuition of each pupil to be about seven dollars and seventy-four and a half cents. The average amount paid to each teacher is about $195 17½ per annum. This, in my opinion, is too small a salary to secure the services of competent teachers; and I am fully justified in urging the necessity of increased compensation. It is but just, and it will have an elevating tendency not only upon the teachers, but the manner in which their duties are performed.

Your attention is called to the fact that, notwithstanding the ample provision now made by law for the education of all persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years, large numbers of children, principally in our cities, do not attend any kind of school. Over twenty thousand of this class are found in Philadelphia, and the number in the State is estimated to be not less than seventy-five thousand. These children grow up in ignorance, frequently without employment, and many of them contract habits of vice, which eventually cause them to be committed to houses of refuge, county prisons, or penitentiaries. Humanity and sound public policy demand that something be done to remedy this growing evil, and also that of the neglected condition of considerable numbers of children in the alms and poor houses in many of the counties.

Four Normal Schools are now recognized as State institutions. The number of students attending them during the past year was 2115, of whom eighty graduated. Two additional Normal Schools will probably go into operation during this year, one located at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, and the other at California, Washington county. The value of these institutions to the common school system cannot be estimated. Our schools are comparatively worthless without qualified teachers, and such teachers can most easily be obtained from the Normal Institutes, where the art of teaching is made a specialty.

A meeting of the presidents and other authorities of a number of our principal colleges was held in Harrisburg last winter, the object of which was to bring about a closer union of all our educational institutions, and connect by a bond of sympathy, if not of organic structure, the common schools, high schools, academies, and colleges. The establishment of such an educational department seems to be desirable.

There is no subject more worthy the deliberations of the Legislature than the promotion of the welfare of our common schools. They immediately underlie the characteristic features of our social system; they are fountains of that widespread intelligence which, like a perennial vitality, pervades the nation, and are nurseries of that inquiring spirit to which we are indebted for the purity and preservation of our free institutions. In a republican government education is a sure basis of power and public prosperity. By it the people are taught to discern and estimate the value of their own rights; to distinguish between oppression and the exercise of lawful authority; to discriminate between liberty and licentiousness; to preserve an inviolable respect for the laws, and exercise "eternal vigilance" against any encroachments upon them. It is admitted that a thoroughly educated people alone can be permanently free. By educational culture patriotism is expanded, and the principles, manners, and sentiments of the whole people are assimilated. Many of the sources of jealousy and prejudice are diminished, social harmony largely increased, and the structure of our free and happy system of government cemented, strengthened, and adorned.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

In his report the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools exhibits the total expenditure for their support from December 1, 1867 to May 31, 1868, to be $236,970 26; total number of pupils in the schools 3431; average cost per pupil $69 06½ for six months; and the average weekly expenses per pupil $2 65½. This fiscal year of these schools, like that of the common schools, terminates by law on the last day of May of each year. The present report of the Superintendent, therefore, embraces only six months, and reports will be made up to the 31st day of May, annually, hereafter. The special appropriation of February 25 1868, made in accordance with an estimate of the Superintendent, presented in my last annual message, exceeded the actual expenses $6,004 74.

Notwithstanding every possible effort has been and will continue to be made to economize in the expenses of the present year, and to keep them as far as possible within the appropriation made by the last Legislature, it will readily be observed that there will be a deficit for the year ending May 31, 1869, the amount of which will be carefully ascertained and presented to the Legislature prior to the close of the present session.

The schools are all in good condition and improving, and their usefulness is daily becoming more manifest. They are among the most philanthropic institutions of the age, and reflect high honor on the patriotism of the Legislature by which they have been so liberally endowed, and upon our people by whom they are sustained. The children who are the recipients of their benefits are the offspring of brave men who voluntarily endangered their lives in the cause of their country in the most trying hour of its existence, and who, glowing with patriotic ardor, fought as bravely and as heroically as the noblest men in the world's history.

Thousands of them who left their homes in the bloom of health, and with the brightest hopes of manhood, now sleep in death, leaving their widows and little ones to the care of the country in whose service they fell, and which promised them its protection. Their children are the wards of this great Commonwealth; and too much praise cannot be awarded its people for the munificent and tender manner in which they have thus far, through their representatives, discharged the sacred and delicate trust.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Before the General Government appropriated public lands to the several States for the purpose of agricultural and military education and the mechanic arts, and prior to the time when Pennsylvania endowed the Agricultural College with her share of those lands, it was dependent wholly upon individual influence, without any other means for its support than its own earnings. History proves that seminaries of learning cannot be efficiently sustained by their own internal resources. The education of youth in the higher branches of knowledge seems to require the aid of philanthropic contributions. This institution had not these benefits to any adequate extent, and though the board of trustees bestowed upon it the most anxious care, their zeal and labor, combined with those of its friends, were not equal to a contest with the want of means.

Hence the school did not command the confidence of farmers who were able to educate their sons, and who could not forget that the character of the college attached to the character of its graduates; and that its failure would enter into the estimate which the world would place upon the education it bestowed. This feature has now been removed. The people, through their Legislature, have endowed this institution with the interest upon a fund of $318,500 (invested in United States and Pennsylvania State six per cent. bonds), payable to it semi-annually. Last year this interest amounted to $25,642 78. The residue of the fund, $43,886 50, has been appropriated, under the law, by the board of trustees, to the purchase of three model and experimental farms; one at the College, in Centre county, for $8000, one in Chester county for $17,750, and one in Indiana county for $18,136 50. The board has also recently reorganized the faculty and remodelled the course of studies, so as to adapt them to the wants of the agricultural community. This new order of things goes into operation at the commencement of the next session, and it is earnestly hoped will be a success. There is no profession, trade, or calling in life where the value of knowledge and the lights of science, and the practical application of both, are so potent for profitable results as in their adaptation to agricultural pursuits. And in this truly practical age it is well worthy of the consideration of parents whether they should not avail themselves of the benefits of this institution, now so generously endowed by the State.

Military.

From the report of the Adjutant-General you will learn the condition of the Military Department. The inactivity in military affairs after the cessation of hostilities and upon the return of peace has in a great measure been dispelled, and an active martial spirit now prevails throughout the State; more particularly in Philadelphia, where, by a special legislative enactment, the minimum number of men required to form a company has been reduced, and a brigade fund is raised by a tax upon those who are not members of a military organization, but liable to the performance of military duty. I recommend the passage of a similar law for the whole State. For the sake of preserving the great interests involved, which include the lives, property, and happiness of our people, this is presented to you as an important subject for your deliberation.

Every possible encouragement of volunteers has been afforded, and notwithstanding the difficulties indicated it has resulted as follows: In 1866 there were eight volunteer companies in the State; in 1867, thirty-eight; and in 1868, seventy-seven, and a number of others in preparation for organization.

By a reduction of the number for a company from that now required to an aggregate of fifty officers and men, companies would soon be numbered by the hundred, any of which could easily be recruited to the maximum number if required for active service. The State that always maintains the highest degree of preparation, accomplishes most and suffers least in the conflict of arms; and by being in readiness it often prevents improper encroachments upon her rights.

The Adjutant-General presents a full and detailed statement of the disbursements in his department during the year ending November 30, 1868, with an estimate for the necessary appropriations for the current year, and also for such amounts as have been discovered to be due from the Transportation Department, contracted during the war.

STATE AGENCY.

The existence of the Military State Agency at Washington terminated on the 31st day of July last, at which time the appropriation for the payment of its expenses was exhausted. Much benefit resulted to many of the soldiers of our State and their representatives from this office, in which their just dues from the United States Government were collected and transmitted to them free of charge.

In August, after the agency ceased to exist, there still remained a considerable number of unsettled claims, and as no one knew more about their condition, or could possibly obtain an earlier settlement of them than the late agent, Colonel Cook, I permitted him, upon his own offer, to close up the business of the office, and to transact any other business for the soldiers of Pennsylvania at *one half the fees* that are charged by any other private agency in Washington City. This arrangement has thus far been carried out, and, I am pleased to add, with very general satisfaction. All the books and papers of the agency will be transferred to the office of the Adjutant-General.

Registry Law.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed known as the "Registry Law," the intention of which was to protect the ballot-box against corruption and fraudulent voting, to which it has for many years been disgracefully exposed. This law seems to have been so defective in some of its provisions as to have received the condemnation of a majority of the Supreme Court, by which it was pronounced "incongruous and unconstitutional." At the election immediately after this decision, it is alleged that frauds were perpetrated surpassing in magnitude perhaps any that have been consummated heretofore in the history of the Commonwealth. *These frauds have demonstrated the necessity of the passage of some law or laws that will accomplish the desired object without being subject to the exceptionable features poin ed out by the learned gentlemen who pronounced the opinion of the Supreme Bench.*

There is no subject of such vital importance to the whole country as the sanctity of the ballot-box and the protection of all citizens in their right to the elective franchise. This right is our proudest boast. It endows the American citizen with a freedom and a power not possessed by the subject of any other government. It makes him the peer of his fellow-man, whatever may be his rank, station, or position in life. To be deprived of it by any means whatever, his boasted freedom becomes a sham—his especial and exalted prerogative a mockery and a farce. What avails it to the citizen that he is entitled to a vote if that vote is to be nullified by fraud? Such guards, then, should be thrown around the polls as will effectually, if possible, preserve them from the taint of a single illegal vote. Not only should false voting be severely punished, but false swearing to obtain a vote be visited with the pains and penalties of perjury and with perpetual disfranchisement.

The people must be perfectly free to regulate their public business in their own way, and when the voice of the majority is fairly and clearly expressed, all should bow to it as to the voice of God. They are the sovereign rulers, and their will must be the law of the land. Corruption of suffrage in a republican government is the deadliest crime that can be perpetrated; it is assassination of the sovereignty of the people, and will be followed by a despotism, the motive power of which will be money and perjury. And if this privilege be tampered with, sooner or later the sure and indignant popular condemnation will be rendered and condign punishment administered. All good citizens, of whatever political opinion, should lend their aid for the accomplishment of any and every measure that may tend to secure to each voter, not only his right to the elective franchise, but the assurance that his vote will not be rendered valueless by illegality, corruption, or fraud.

Every proper facility for the naturalization of citizens of foreign birth should be afforded; but the Legislature, in its combined wisdom, can surely enact some mode to prevent the possibility of a single vote being cast upon spurious naturalization papers, and thus fully secure the purity of the elective franchise.

Revision of the Civil Code.

The Commissioners appointed to codify the statute laws of the State have diligently prosecuted the work assigned them, and with every prospect that it will be fully completed within the time prescribed by the legislative resolutions of April 8, 1863; and in further compliance with them, they will cause to be laid before each branch of the General Assembly, at its present session, various titles of bills, with brief abstracts of the several sections of each, which have been matured.

Insurance Department.

Among the subjects of importance to the citizens of Pennsylvania is the establishment of an Insurance Department. Such departments are in successful operation in several neighboring States, by means of which the interests of insurers are guarded and promoted. So careful a supervision is had over the transactions of insurance companies that frauds are rendered almost impossible, and spurious companies can have no existence. The result of the protection thus afforded is that whilst foreign companies, thus protected, do immense business in this State, so little confidence is had in those of Pennsylvania that their business is almost entirely confined within the State limits; and lately some of them have withdrawn their agencies from other States, because no risks will be taken, in consequence of the inadequacy of the laws to afford protection to insurers. To this defect, moreover, may be attributed the operations of the number of worthless companies which have suddenly sprung up, without any solid basis, and as suddenly expired, to the injury of all whose confidence they obtained, and to the dishonor of the Commonwealth.

Whilst Pennsylvania insurance companies transact little business outside of the State, it is alleged that foreign life insurance companies alone paid taxes last year on three million eight hundred thousand dollars of premiums received in Pennsylvania, a great proportion of which would be confined to this State if the same protection was given by law to its citizens as is afforded by other States. The report of the Insurance Department of New York, published in 1867, shows that the companies which were doing business in 1866, in Pennsylvania, and also in New York, had risks in force for more than five thousand million of dollars; and it is believed that the risks in Pennsylvania companies, which, for want of a proper Insurance Department, cannot be obtained, would swell the amount to over six thousand millions.

In view of these facts, and of the costly experience of the people who have been imposed upon and defrauded by unsubstantial and ephemeral companies, I repeat the recommendation made to the Legislature at its last session, that an Insurance Department be established, and a superintendent appointed by law, who shall have supervision and control over all insurance companies allowed to transact business within the State, and annually publish, under oath, full reports of their transactions. The community is deeply interested in this matter, and demands the protection which can thus only be afforded.

New Hospital for the Insane.

The Commissioners appointed by an act of the last session "to establish an additional State Hospital for the Insane," have notified me that they will present a report of their proceedings some time during the present month, which will be communicated when received.

Damages by Raids.

In accordance with an act of the last session, providing for an investigation and adjudication of the claims of citizens of several counties "whose property was destroyed, damaged, or appropriated for the public service, and in the common defense in the war to suppress the Rebellion," a commission of three competent gentlemen was appointed, who have performed the allotted duties, and will soon make a full report of their transactions.

Paris Exposition.

I have received through the Secretary of State of the United States a bronze medal and diploma from the Imperial Commissioners for the best specimens of Pennsylvania anthracite coal exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1867. These tributes to an important branch of the internal resources of Pennsylvania have been assigned a place among other valuable relics in the Executive Chamber.

State Coat of Arms.

Diligent but unsuccessful search has been repeatedly made for the coat of arms of the State, and for the authority under which the present design was established. It seems that for years past no trace of either the original authority or design could any where be found, and it is recommended that the Legislature take the necessary steps to supply the omission, by such means as they in their wisdom shall determine.

State Beneficiaries.

A number of benevolent, charitable, and other similar institutions annually receive appropriations from the State for their support. These appropriations, in most, if not in all cases, appear to have been adequate for the purposes to which it was intended they should be applied, and are as liberal as can reasonably be expected in the present condition of the treasury of the State.

The Susquehanna Fisheries.

A preliminary report on the Susquehanna fisheries has been submitted by Colonel James Worrall, Civil Engineer, Commissioner under the act of the Legislature in reference thereto. There are some facts which should be embodied in the report, but which cannot be ascertained until early in January. Permission has therefore been granted to the Commissioner, at his request, to postpone the submission of his regular report until the earliest day practicable during the present month.

Cattle Disease.

The prevalence of contagious or epidemic diseases among cattle and other animals has for some years past been a prolific source of anxiety and alarm among the producers and consumers of meats in many of the States. It was therefore deemed important to call a convention of competent persons to take into consideration the means best calculated to remedy this great and growing evil. This convention, composed of three commissioners each from the fourteen States represented, appointed in accordance with an agreement by the several Governors, assembled at Springfield, Illinois, on the first of December last, and an account of their transactions is herewith presented.

Without legislative authority, but believing my action would be sanctioned by the people's representatives, I appointed Dr. Hiram Corson and Messrs. E. C. Humes and A. Boyd Hamilton commissioners to represent Pennsylvania in that convention. These gentlemen freely gave their time and experience, and also incurred a pecuniary expense of about three hundred dollars, to defray which I recommend that an appropriation be made.

Statistics.

In view of the vast amount and great variety of the products of the State, a desk for the collection of statistics relative to exports and imports, agriculture, manufactures, coal, iron, oil, lumber, etc., might, with propriety and profit, be established. This could be accomplished by the employment of a competent clerk, under the supervision of one of the present heads of department, whose duty should be to collect and publish such facts as might tend to stimulate and increase our productive energies, instill new life and vigor into our manufacturing interests, and lead to more accurate knowledge of all our internal resources and the proper methods for their development.

There is abundant space in the Capitol buildings to be appropriated as a receptacle for books, papers, mineralogical and geological specimens, and other articles that might be contributed appropriate to such a department, and which in a few years would form an invaluable collection. Under legislative direction the good results would be almost incalculable, and are required by the progressive spirit of the age in which we live.

Resolutions of the Vermont Legislature.

Your attention is called to the accompanying joint resolutions, passed at the last session of the Vermont Legislature, bearing a just tribute to the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Joint resolutions from the same body are also sent you, which I regard as worthy of your consideration, relative to the act of Congress "to establish and protect National Cemeteries," and recommending "to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania the passage of an act empowering the board of commissioners having charge of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg to transfer all the right, title, interest, and care of said Soldiers' National Cemetery to the General Government, upon the completion of the same."

In Memoriam.

It has been the misfortune of the State during the past year to lose by death two of her representatives in the Congress of the nation, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of the Ninth, and Hon. Darwin A. Finney, of the Twentieth District. Both were natives of Vermont, but in early life selected Pennsylvania for their home, and identified themselves with her interests, which they were chosen to guard in the Legislature; and the people will long remember with gratitude their faithful and efficient services. The first went down to his grave after a long life of public usefulness and in well matured honors: the other in the prime of manhood, which gave promise of a scarcely less brilliant career.

Pardons.

The list of pardons issued during the past year will be found among the papers to which your attention is called. The principal reasons upon which they were based, and the names of some of the prominent petitioners, are given in every case. That a few of these pardons may have been unworthily granted, through misrepresentations of relatives, friends, sympathizing neighbors, and other interested parties, there is no doubt, but in the majority of instances it is certain that the facts not only justified but demanded Executive clemency.

The whole number of applications for pardons during the year has been sixteen hundred and twenty-three. The number of pardons granted in that time has been one hundred and six, which is a little over 6½ per cent. Of those pardoned about five per cent. have been again brought before the courts in consequence of their return to the commission of crime.

I am fully impressed with the weighty responsibility of the pardoning power, which ranks among the most difficult and embarrassing duties of the Executive office. Daily beset with powerful and pitiful importunities, as well as conflicting representations, from those in whom he should be enabled to place the fullest confidence, in order to avoid errors in the decision of any case, the Governor is compelled to take into consideration the action of the court before which the convict has been tried; the majesty of the law which may or may not have been violated; the condition of the prisoner; his temptation to err; the injury that may be inflicted upon his helpless and dependent relatives, and the arguments and appeals of citizens whose opinions and wishes he is bound to respect. And however just his decision and humane and generous his action, either in favor of or against the petitioner for clemency, he must expect to have his motives impugned, his name and character maligned, and to suffer virulent attacks for the exercise of this most important and merciful prerogative.

The pardon report will exhibit that many instances in which Executive clemency has been invoked, youthful prisoners, charged with their first offenses, and those of a trivial character, have been the recipients. The object of punishment, in all cases, should not be so much to inflict pain as to reform the sufferer and prevent the repetition of evil deeds. This fact is frequently lost sight of in imposing punishment upon criminals, especially when inexperienced youths are shut up in close cells with men hardened in crime, where its arts are daily taught, and a romance thrown around its commission. Instead of being improved, they come forth at the expiration of their terms of sentence with the loss of self-respect, their moral sentiments blunted, and prepared to practice upon society the infamous lessons they have learned. Such punishments tend to increase rather than lessen the quantity of crime. When houses of correction and reformatories are constructed, or a proper system of confinement and prison discipline is adopted, there will be a material decrease of crime, and comparatively few cases to demand the exercise of the pardoning power.

Commutation of Sentences.

There are confined in the Philadelphia county prison the following-named, under sentence of death, for whose execution warrants have not been issued:—Edward Ford, sentenced May 12, 1851; Jerry Dixon, May 30, 1863; Patrick Flanegan, February 9, 1863; Newton Champion, December 1, 1863; and Alfred Alexander and Hester Vaughan, July 3, 1868. Successive Governors, for satisfactory reasons, have declined to order the execution of these persons. The law requires that they shall be executed in accordance with the sentence, unconditionally pardoned, or held in close confinement in the county jail during life.

The latter punishment, with the additional embitterment constantly preying upon the mind that a death warrant may at any moment be issued, is, perhaps, the severest that could be inflicted. It would be both just and merciful to give the Governor authority to commute the sentence of death in the above named cases to imprisonment, at labor, in the Penitentiary, for such a term of years as the ameliorating circumstances may seem to justify and demand. One of the convicts named has been imprisoned about eighteen years, and although it might not be advisable to set him at liberty, humanity and the ends of justice require the commutation of his sentence in the manner suggested.

Conclusion.

The foregoing subjects have been deemed of sufficient importance to submit at the present time for your information and consideration. Others may occur before the close of the session which may be worthy of special communications. It will be my constant care and determination to co-operate with you in the prosecution of any measures that may tend to preserve and increase the prosperity of the State and the happiness of its people, with the firm belief that your united wisdom will aim constantly to promote these desirable results.

Many of the events that have transpired since my last annual communication to the Legislature have been unusually interesting and significant. They have been infinitely more than political, and bear directly upon the great interests and most sacred destinies of the nation. Apart from the vindication of the principles of the party which sustained the Government and the army during the contest for the preservation of the Union, and the election to the Presidency of the first soldier of the age, is the fact that the people have by triumphant majorities forever settled our controversy upon certain fundamental principles. Parties may and undoubtedly will arise upon other issues, but there can be no future struggle about slavery. Involuntary servitude, as a monopoly of labor, is forever destroyed. The monster obstacle to the national progress has been removed, and henceforward all the faculties of our people can be developed "without let or hindrance." The fair and exuberantly fertile States of the South, heretofore comparatively retrogressive and unproductive, relieved from this terrible curse, with the influx of Northern immigration and capital, will soon become the rivals of their Northern sister States in all the arts of peace, and additional markets will be developed in which to exchange the varied products of the heretofore hostile sections.

Hardly less magical has been the effect upon other nations. General Grant's election has confirmed the hopes of our nation's friends, and the fears of its foes in the Old World. It supplements and seals the verdict of arms and the progress of republican principles. The downfall of the Rebellion in the United States was quickly followed by the great civil revolution in England; the peaceful expulsion of the last of the Bourbons from Spain; the unrest of Cuba; the concession of more liberal principles in Germany; and the necessary acquiescence of the Emperor of the French in the republican sentiments he fears even as he has betrayed them. What are these but the echoes of the dire catastrophe that has overwhelmed aristocracy in the United States?

Notwithstanding the importance of the issues involved in the late canvass, and the bitterness of feeling as well as the earnestness with which it was conducted, its termination has happily met with the acquiescence of nearly the whole people; and at no time in the history of the nation has there been opened before us a brighter prospect of continued peace and increasing prosperity; and we have no greater cause for universal congratulation than that no differences of opinion now exist that can materially mar our national happiness, retard our onward progress, or threaten the peace or perpetuity of our Government.

In conclusion, permit me to remark that the voice of Pennsylvania, as well as that of a majority of the States, has at the ballot-box proclaimed to the world that all our national indebtedness, no matter how heavy the burden, will be paid according to "the letter and spirit" of the agreements made and entered into at the time the debt was contracted; and that in this, as in all other respects, our individual and national honor "must and shall be preserved;" that we are determined by all honorable means in our power to secure ample encouragement and protection to every branch of home industry, and every manly enterprise that contributes capital, labor, skill, and industry to our material wealth, social advancement, and political tranquillity; that for all our citizens, the children of the Commonwealth, being also citizens of the United States, we demand the fullest protection, in their persons, their property, and in all their rights and privileges wherever they may go within the national jurisdiction or in foreign lands; and that whilst our financial policy shall be such as to maintain unframmelled our national credit, it is to be hoped that it may, at the same time, be such as will permit and sanction the construction of the great railways now in progress and stretching out their giant arms to grasp the mighty commerce of the Pacific, to develop the untold resources of wealth in the intervening territories; and to connect the most distant portions of our country in a common union, not only with iron bands, but by the still stronger and more indissoluble ties of a common interest and a common brotherhood.

To lessen the burdens of the people, and to keep the expenses of the State as nearly as possible within the limits of its absolute necessities, will always be among the chief objects of wise and just legislation. Let us, then, with a due sense of our obligations and high responsibilities, endeavor so to discharge our duties as to secure the greatest good of the community and merit the approbation of Him by whom our Commonwealth has been so abundantly blessed.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, January 6 1869.

PARDONS.

The Work of the Governor During 1868 in Remitting the Sentences of the Courts.

The following is an abstract of the Pardon Report accompanying Governor Geary's annual message:—

1. James McConnell. Convicted in Chester county, April 30, 1867, of "Forgery," and sentenced to fifteen months in County Prison. Pardoned January 9, 1868.

2. Edward W. Masson. Philadelphia, April 15, 1867. "Carrying a Concealed Deadly Weapon." One year in County Prison. Pardoned January 9.

3. Parvin Eves and George W. McEwen. Indicted in Columbia county, December 2, 1867, on the charge of "Rejecting the Vote of a Qualified Elector." Pardoned January 14. Recommended by Charles W. Snyder, J. W. Chamberlin, Ephraim P. Lutz, J. B. Robinson, Jesse Shuman, Samuel Knorr, C. F. Knapp, and many others, who state that the defendants were judges of election in Greenwood township, and acted in pursuance of an act of the Legislature disfranchising deserters; and that they deserve not only protection but praise for their patriotism and fidelity in fulfilling their obligations as good citizens.

4. Andrew Yeager. Lancaster county, November 22, 1865. "Larceny." Twelve years in County Jail and a fine of twenty-two dollars. Pardoned January 15.

5. Daniel H Paulhamus. Clearfield county, January 16, 1868. "Perjury." One hundred dollars fine and nine months in the Western Penitentiary. Pardoned January 22.

6. William Vanfossen and James Leonard. Montgomery county, February 26, 1867. "Larceny." One year and six months in County Prison. Pardoned January 23.

7. Commodore Hendricks. Schuylkill county, February 5, 1867. "Larceny." Two years and six months in County Prison. Pardoned January 24.

8. George Coler, alias Jacob Zoll. Montgomery county, August 20, 1867. "Passing Counterfeit Money." One year in County Prison. Pardoned January 27.

9. John D. Barnitz. Clinton county, September 10, 1867. "Larceny." One year in the Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned February 1.

10. Sarah Davidson. Elk county, November 7, 1867. "Larceny." One hundred dollars fine and ten months in County Jail. Pardoned February 3.

11. Henry Ahern. Philadelphia, April 11, 1867. "Larceny." Four years in Penitentiary and one thousand dollars fine. Pardoned February 5. Recommended by Hon Jacob E. Ridgway, prosecutor in the case; Hons. W. W. Watt, Samuel Josephs, William M'Candless, James V. Stokes, D. A. Nagle; Alderman William McMullin, Alderman J. W. Bolleau, A. J. Diamond, John G. Butler, J. B. Beck, W. K. Gilbert, R. C. Tittermary, William V. M'Grath, and many others. Reasons: The sentence was unduly severe; the prisoner was penitent and anxious to redeem his character; and having served out nearly a year of his sentence, the ends of justice had been answered.

12. James Muldoon. Allegheny county, July 2, 1867. "Assault and Battery." One year in Western Penitentiary and fifty dollars fine. Pardoned February 5.

13. William Kraft. Philadelphia, December 23, 1859. "Arson." Ten years in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned February 6.

14. Margaret Miller. Cumberland county, January 16, 1868. "Selling Liquor on Sunday." Sixty days' imprisonment and fifty dollars fine. Pardoned February 10.

15. John Cash and Michael Hall. Allegheny county, September 7, 1866. "Assault and Battery." Each to pay a fine of five hundred dollars and serve five years in the Western Penitentiary. Pardoned February 10.

16. Barney Gallagher. Allegheny county, October 6, 1864. "Felonious Assault." Four years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned February 10.

17. George W. Fisher. Northampton county, April 25, 1867. "Larceny." One year in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned February 11.

18. Charles Andress. Philadelphia, May 13, 1867. "Larceny." Two years in county prison. Pardoned February 13.

19. William Meeser. Philadelphia, December 12, 1867. "Libel." One thousand dollars fine, and nine months in county prison. Pardoned February 13. Recommended by the publishers and editors of the newspaper press of Philadelphia: Joseph R. Lyndall, J. D. M'Kee, Henry H. Bingham, G. C. Franciscus, G. Percy English, Samuel M. Bines, James T. Graff, Thomas R. Callender, and more than fifteen hundred other citizens of Philadelphia. Reasons:—Meeser did not write the libellous article, and it obtained a place in his paper without his knowledge; he disavowed any intention to libel the party aggrieved; great distress had fallen upon his family because of the sentence; the character of the prosecutor had been fully vindicated by the verdict; and the ends of justice served. Seven months rem

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Eastern Question.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A conference of representatives of the great powers of Europe, with those of Turkey and of Greece, will assemble at Paris on Saturday, the 9th inst., to consider and settle the Eastern question, so called. No gift of prophecy is needed to warrant the confident prediction that no real settlement can thus be effected—that such settlement will only be postponed by this meeting. The first decisive step towards a real settlement of the Eastern question will have been taken when the Turkish power is driven from Europe, and not before.

The Ottoman or Turkish dominion nominally covers about 200,000 square miles of Europe, 500 000 of Asia, and a rather larger area of Africa—nearly 1,500,000 in all—much of it among the fairest and finest portions of the temperate zone. If we estimate that one-third of this vast extent is absorbed by Arabian and African deserts, where the Ottoman sway is but nominal, and a source of weakness rather than of strength, there will still remain nearly or quite one million square miles of generally excellent soil, lying under the most benignant skies, and more eligibly situated, whether for a seat of industry, of commerce, or of power, than of any other region on earth; while its population—though far less than it had one, two, or three thousand years ago, and still declining—ranges from thirty-five to forty millions.

But its government is an absolute despotism, and its ruling race bigoted devotees of the faith first propounded by the Arabian impostor, Mahomet, wherein unbridled sexual lust is hallowed by an irrational and intolerant fanaticism. The "twin relics of barbarism" are here still cherished; and, while slavery seems to be slowly wearing out, polygamy is apparently as vital as ever. The Mahometans are obstinate fatalists; like all slaveholders, they shun work; while, like most Asiatics and polygamists, they are intensely unprogressive and slow to adopt the improvements made by others. Inhabiting the very cradle of European civilization, the Turk is essentially and inveterately a barbarian.

All this is beyond the control of other peoples, so far as the Asiatic and African divisions of the empire are concerned; for they are preponderantly Turkish and essentially Mahometan. But Turkey in Europe—embracing the countries recently known as Macedonia and Thrace, with Candia (or Crete), and most of the islands of the Archipelago—is essentially, unchangeably Occidental and Christian. It is presumed to contain about sixteen millions of inhabitants, whereof eleven millions are Christians, mainly of the Greek rite, leaving less than five millions of devotees of the Koran. Between these diverse races and creeds fraternity is impossible and mutual regard unknown.

The Turks broke into Europe, over the wreck of the decaying Roman-Greek Empire of the East, nearly six centuries ago, and completed the ruin of that empire by storming the ramparts of Constantinople (called by them Stamboul) in 1453. The last Christian emperor perished in the assault, and the Turkish sultans have ever since made his capital their own. They soon afterwards subjected Greece and Albania to their sway, and in the next century extended that sway so far northward as Hungary, the more important portion of which was possessed and ruled by them for nearly a century. Under Solyman the Magnificent they laid siege to Vienna in 1529, but were compelled to raise it with the loss of 80,000 men. In 1683, during the reign of Mahomet IV, the Grand Vizier Kara Mustapha again laid siege to the Austrian capital, but was driven out of his trenches and headlong down the Danube by a hastily mustered Christian host, led by John Sobieski, King of Poland, with fearful losses in men, arms, and munitions. From that hour to the present the Turkish star has steadily declined; and the rapid rise of Russia from obscurity and impotence to the rank of a first-class power long since threatened the expulsion of "the Osmanli" (as they call themselves) from Europe. The Russians being Christians of the Greek rite, as are a majority of the people of European Turkey, the sympathy between the two peoples rests on grounds quite intelligible, and were long ago proclaimed. Russian victories have driven the Turks successively out of Podalia, the Crimea, and Bessarabia in Europe, as also out of Georgia and other Asiatic provinces. But for the jealousy of Russian aggrandizement evinced by Great Britain and France, especially the former, the Turks would have already been driven across the Bosphorous, as they inevitably must be. Though so long resident, it is notorious that they are merely "encamped" in Europe. They do not belong to it; and the fairest quarter of it cannot much longer be held by them.

Intense corruption in the government and ruling caste has produced impotence; impotence is rapidly producing disintegration. Wallachia and Moldavia, the only two provinces still nominally retained by the Sublime Porte north of the Danube, have been united as Roumania, and are now ruled by Prince Charles, of the Prussian royal family, who yields but a nominal allegiance to the Sultan. Greece achieved complete independence, after a heroic struggle, between the years 1821 and 1827, though the new kingdom covers but a portion of ancient Greece, and includes but few of her islands. Servia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, in the northwest corner of the empire, accord but the merest figment of sovereignty to the Porte. There can be little doubt that a decided majority of the Christians of these, and of Bulgaria and Macedonia also, await but the opportunity and the signal to unite in a vigorous effort to drive the Turks out of Europe.

Greece, being absolutely independent, is the natural focus of anti-Turkish aspirations; Russia, as the big brother of Greece, will always be suspected and accused of fomenting hostility to Turkish rule. These charges—often false, always exaggerated—cannot blind a clear vision to the truth that the progress of events, the rapid growth of Christian civilization, have rendered the permanence of the existing *regime* simply impossible. The Turks have overstaid their welcome (if they ever had one) and must go. Had Russia no existence, this would have been as true as it now is. Nay, it is quite possible that Russian aspiration, by provoking British jealousy, has prolonged the sojourn of the Turks in Europe.

The presence of the Turkish and Greek envoys at the proposed conference is a blunder, which precludes the hope of a good result. Were they both absent, the great powers might possibly arrive at the rational conclusion that the Turks must be served with notice to quit, and that a federal republic or constitutional monarchy should now be established on the downfall of their baleful dominion. European Turkey, united with Greece in a federal republic as large as France, and as populous as Spain and Portugal united, would afford a firm bulwark against Russian greed, whereas its present state invites aggression and compels intervention. The conference will, doubtless, prove a failure; but the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, while it may be postponed, cannot thereby be prevented.

Libels and Libel Suits.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A Chicago paper some time ago published a report of a police case in which a situation *flagrante delicto* was alleged against certain parties. The latter brought suit for libel, and the case has just been brought to a close in a verdict of seven thousand five hundred dollars damages against the defendants. The editors and proprietors of the paper showed that the publication was made against their express directions; that it appeared through the negligence of the reporter and foreman of the office, and that every retraction possible was made after its publication. These pleas ought to have had some effect upon a jury, and no doubt they would had the paper in question exhibited a little better taste in its manner of reporting the trial. It was there motive was shown, if not in the original publication. But the whole thing shows that the law of libel is wrong in many particulars. In some cases it is too stringent, in others too lenient. The proprietor of a newspaper should not in justice and equity be held responsible for every line that appears in his paper. He has to trust to the vigilance and fidelity of subordinates; and where it is clear no malice is shown, and, in fact, where it is proven that an alleged libellous report has appeared against his express orders, it certainly seems that common sense should exonerate him from blame. The Chicago case, we see, is to be carried to a higher court, and we suggest that the propritors of the paper allow it to be tested upon its merits alone, without bringing extraneous influences to bear one way or the other, right or wrong, upon the judgment of the jury.

While on the subject of libels and libel suits, we may state that we understood a dozen or more suits have been brought against those Bohemians who have recently been busily engaged in this city in calumniating the character of some of our most worthy grocers and dealers. The developments on these trials will be curious and interesting. And, furthermore, we understand that Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, late Governor of this State, will bring suit against Thurlow Weed for the publication in his paper, in this city, of one of the most atrocious libels that the soured brain of a disappointed lobby manager ever conceived. The disclosures in this case when brought to trial will be highly refreshing, and no doubt illuminate the entire tricks, lies, intrigues, backbiting, double dealings, and the myriads of other rascalities which have won for the Albany lobby an unenviable notoriety all over the country.

Capital and Labor—The Eight-Hour Law.

From the N. Y. Times.

The eight-hour law proves to be a failure, and its enactment is widely regarded as a farce. It was intended by those who asked for it to give ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, but is framed so as not to do anything of the sort. It simply declared that a day should mean eight hours in estimating the duration of labor, but at what rate it should be paid for was left an open question.

The bill was passed on the eve of an election; and, like all bills passed under such circumstances, the men who passed it were anxious, not so much to make it of practical advantage to workingmen, as to secure their votes by making them believe that it was so intended. Its enactment was a political trick—not prompted by a sincere regard for the working classes, nor framed with the primary motive of promoting their interests. It ought either to be repealed or revised. It should either say what it means, or it should say nothing at all. As it stands, it simply misleads both parties—employers and employed—and benefits neither. And in its application to persons employed by the Government, it has led to controversy, different action on the part of different departments, and general confusion and discontent.

It has generally been deemed, and has always been found, a perilous undertaking for Government to fix the prices or control the sale of food, clothing, labor, or any of the other necessaries of life. The general principle that all these things will be best regulated when they are left to be freely regulated by the parties concerned, has been conceded by nearly all who believe in freedom at all. The attempt of governments to control these things has always failed, and we see no reason to believe that it will not always fail hereafter.

Capital has advantages over labor which labor will always deem unfair and unjust. It is much more manageable; its holders can much more easily combine; its power to hold out in a contest between the two is much greater; and, as a necessary result, its chances of success are the best. It is quite as necessary, too, to the prosperity of a community as labor is. The South to-day has plenty of labor, but its lack of capital renders its labor useless. As a general rule, capital can always command labor, while it is but rarely, and under very exceptional circumstances, that labor can impose its own laws upon capital.

Capital, moreover, has this great advantage that, if treated unjustly in any country, it can go elsewhere. The small returns capital can command in England send millions of English capital to this country every year; and an effective eight-hour law in England would send the great bulk of the free capital of the kingdom elsewhere. An effective eight-hour law here would have a similar effect. The large capitalists who invest their incomes in erecting dwellings, for example, will look to other quarters when building becomes so expensive as to be without profit. And then workmen who live by building, as well as all who hire dwellings to live in, must suffer by the change.

Capital and labor are dependent upon each other, and each profits and prospers only in connection with the other. But there is very clearly a general feeling on the part of the laboring classes throughout the world, that labor should have a larger share of the profits of the joint operation than it gets at present. Capital certainly gets the most. The capitalists of the world get richer;—they live more sumptuously;—they absorb, more and more, the culture, the grandeur, the enjoyments, and the power of the world;—while the laborers—the active partners in the whole concern—do not share in these advantages in a corresponding degree. These are strong points, and, in the main, they are true. And labor has an unquestioned right to change the terms of the partnership *if it can*, and to exact for itself a larger, while it imposes on capital a smaller, share of the advantages of their joint exertions.

But we doubt the possibility of making any very great changes in the relations between the two. Those relations are fixed and maintained by laws more potent than the enactments of any legislature. They do not depend on votes, and are not in the least affected by universal suffrage, nor disturbed or checked in their operation by eloquent stump speeches or able editorials. A fundamental condition of free society is that all its elements, and all the forces that give it power, shall be free in their development; and any action of the Government that interferes with this retards the growth and injures the prosperity of the society itself.

If labor cripples capital, it will drive it away, and so deprive itself of the only means whereby it lives. If capital oppresses labor, it degrades society, and saps the foundations of its strength. And if Government interferes with either, or attempts to regulate and control their mutual relations, it takes from both that freedom of action under natural and indefeasible laws, which is their only guarantee of growth and prosperity. Any law which deprives a laboring man of the right to get the most he can for his work, or of the right to work as much as he finds to his advantage, or which compels an employer to pay as much for little work as for much, or for poor work as for good, inflicts a gross injustice on the parties concerned, and cannot possibly promote the general good.

General Grant's Cabinet.

From the N. Y. World.

The interesting Washington letter which we printed on Monday supplies better grounds for conjecturing the composition of the new Cabinet than were previously possessed by the public. We now know General Grant's estimate of quite a number of prominent men who might be supposed to have Cabinet aspirations. We may safely assume that Mr. Sumner has no possible chance to be Secretary of State; that Mr. Seward has no possible chance of a temporary continuance in that office; that none of the politicians who are affiliated with the Seward and Weed oligua, or with the Morgan ring, are likely to find grace in the eyes of the new President.

By far the most important position in the Cabinet is that of Secretary of the Treasury, and it is clear enough from General Grant's estimate of Senator Morton that that gentleman is not destined to fill it. The dislike which the President elect expresses for politicians for that responsible station may perhaps be considered as squinting towards Commissioner Wells. It cannot be denied that Mr. Wells has some important qualifications for that office. His integrity is above suspicion, and he is quite free from all entanglements or affiliations with rogues who wish to rob the Treasury. In making appointments to subordinate places, he would look solely to honesty and capacity. Mr. Wells would bring to the office another important qualification which no man in the country can rival. He has been engaged, for the last three or four years, in the diligent study of our revenue system, with a mind unencumbered by the administrative details which engross the time and exhaust the strength of executive officers. He probably understands the present fiscal condition of the country better than any other man in it; his mind being stored with the most recent facts, and all the freshest results of financial investigation in other countries as well as our own. The drawback to such an appointment would be that Mr. Wells has never been in a position to test either his strength of will or his executive talents. The chief duties of the Secretary of the Treasury are administrative; he has a vast and complex machine to superintend, and needs to be a man of indomitable energy, quick perceptions, ready insight into character, prompt decision, and great aptitude for the despatch of business. The daily routine of the Treasury Department is a kind of employment in which Mr. Wells has had no training or experience; and if General Grant appoints him he will take a great deal upon trust. But in all qualifications except executive energy, he is perhaps as fit a man as General Grant can find in the Republican party. If General Butler had Mr. Wells' probity and financial knowledge, or Mr. Wells had Butler's activity, penetration, and knowledge of men, either would make an admirable Secretary of the Treasury. As between the two, with their actual qualifications, Mr. Wells is clearly entitled to carry the day.

The language of strong praise in which General Grant speaks of Senator Fessenden may perhaps authorize the expectation that he will offer him one of the most important positions in the Cabinet. The administrative feebleness (partly, we may suppose, the consequence of infirm health) which Mr. Fessenden exhibited as Secretary of the Treasury would be no solid objection to making him Secretary of State, an office which does not make such constant drains upon nervous energy. Mr. Fessenden has never been credited with a very extensive knowledge of foreign affairs; but Seward and Sumner, being quite out of the range of choice, Mr. Fessenden is as good an appointment as General Grant can make, if he makes the mistake of passing over Charles Francis Adams, by all odds the fittest, ablest, and best equipped statesman in the country to be intrusted with our foreign relations.

Until these two capital places—the Treasury and State Departments—are disposed of, the country will feel comparatively little interest in the other Cabinet appointments. If the War Department should be bestowed upon some distinguished soldier, and the Navy Department upon an eminent officer in that branch of the public service, the people would recognize the fitness of such selections and give them their approval.

Disobedience to Bad Laws a Virtue.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

A paper calling itself Democratic has a sentence of this supreme foolishness:—"Laws, whether good or bad, ought to be implicitly obeyed until repealed."

What stuff! A bad law ought to be resisted by the whole people, with as much decision as an individual resists an assassin or a thief. The violation of a bad law is a virtue, while the obeying of a bad law is a crime. The essence of right and wrong does not depend upon words and clauses inserted in a code or statute book, but upon reason and the nature of things, antecedent to all laws. It is said that submission to tyrants is disobedience to God. Submission to bad laws is disobedience to virtue and justice. The Northern people who condemn the so-called reconstruction acts as violation of all just law and of civilization, and who have not risen up in their wrath against them, and helped the Southern people defend the right, are either criminals or cowards. No man who attempts to administer such laws should be allowed to live either in the South or North. He ought to be regarded and treated as the common enemy of mankind. Wherever he appears in the public streets the dogs should be set upon him, and he should be allowed to pass nowhere except under the general hiss and scorn of the people.

Cicero laid down this fundamental maxim:—"It is a maxim of the law, that whatever we do in the way and for the ends of self-defense, we lawfully do." By this eternal maxim of law, have not the Southern people the clear right to hang Meade, or any other tyrant commander sent by the Rump to rule over them? To hang them, or to poison them like dogs? If we may, here in New York, poison a dog which endangers the health and life of our family, why may not a man in another State serve a human dog in the same manner?

All that a man must do to preserve his property, his life, his liberty, and the life and liberty of his family, he has a right to do; nay, he ought to do it. Whatever the rights of a man are against a *highwayman*, he holds against a tyrant, or the tools of a tyrant. Whatever the rights of a man are against rats or poisonous vermin, he undeniably holds against his oppressors. The right of any people to liberty or self-government carries with it the sacred, the eternal right to remove every obstacle to their freedom, whether it be a king, a congress, a general, or an assassin. All obstacles to genuine liberty live by no other tenure but that of the cowardice or weakness of the oppressed. If there was one thing that God impressed upon his ancient people of Israel, it was the right and the duty to slay all tyrants. To slay them, either by war or by the dagger. Perhaps a nobler tyrant never lived than Cæsar, and yet the whole world have adored the virtue of the hands that slew him. Even the famous old divine, Beza, says:—"No man can justly reprehend Brutus, Cassius, and the rest who killed Cæsar." Statues of brass were erected to their honor at Athens. And ever since all enlightened mankind have consecrated the name of Brutus to virtue and liberty.

Twenty centuries have covered him with glory for killing a tyrant. Time never failed to cover any man with glory who slew a tyrant. Time never failed to reward with immortal honor any people who resisted and destroyed oppressive laws.

Then let the taxed and oppressed people of America prepare to treat unjust laws or tyrannical law-makers as brave and virtuous men have, in every age of the world, treated them—to fire and halters. Until the scoundrels of Congress see this spirit bursting up like flame out of the bosoms of the people, they will still drive on their accursed Juggernaut.

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Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of
Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres
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To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. [8 28 w
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How a Governor Was Ousted by a Court.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The question of submitting the official returns of a State election to judicial inquiry has been somewhat discussed since the ventilation of some of the frauds whereby John T. Hoffman has received an official certificate of his election as Governor of this State. There are many who seem to think that such a certificate is final and conclusive, especially since his inauguration. Practically it may prove so in the case of Mr. Hoffman; but it may be well to remind those who issued the "secret circular" which Mr. Tilden was so anxious to disavow, that there is such a thing as a legal remedy against the stuffing of ballot-boxes and the making of false returns.

For this purpose we desire to call attention to a remarkable case of the ousting of a Governor of Wisconsin, declared duly elected by the Board of State Canvassers, and in the possession and exercise of the powers of his office, by the judgment of the Supreme Court of that State. The case was unique in our history, having no precedent, while no similar case has since occurred. It occasioned much local excitement at the time, and a small civil war between the supporters of the rival claimants seemed to nervous people at one time probable. It marked the end of the dominancy of the Democratic party in Wisconsin, and the ascendancy (ever since held) of the Republicans in that State. In its character, incidents, and importance it was one of the most memorable cases ever tried before a State tribunal, but the remoteness of the State and the events of the war—which separated us from our preceding history by the breadth of a whole generation of experience—have practically put it out of memory.

The case, in a few words, was this: William A. Barstow, who had been Governer for nearly two years, was the Democratic candidate for that office in 1855. His opponent was Coles A. Bashford, a Republican. The campaign was very warmly and closely fought, and the result was, for some time after the election, left in doubt. The Board of State Canvassers, consisting of the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Attorney-General, were all Democrats, having been elected at the same time with Barstow. The usual course, and that provided by the law, was for the board to receive only the returns sent certified by the boards of County Canvassers. The State Board, however, in this instance, allowed votes of towns, statements of which had not been sent to the County Boards. In some counties, also, supplemental returns were made by County Boards, and allowed. The State Boards, unanimous in some instances, went behind the return of the County Boards, and allowed votes thrown out by the latter. Other instances of alleged illegal action were specified, but these are not to our purpose, which is mainly to review the main features of the case—the ousting of a Governor by a Court. On the basis of these alleged frauds, Mr. Bashford, who had been sworn in as Governor by the Supreme Court on the first day of the term of the office, having made due application to the Attorney-General, the latter filed, on the 15th of January, 1856, an information in the nature of a writ of *quo warranto*, to the effect that Mr. Bashford was the duly elected Governor of Wisconsin; that from the 7th of that month Mr. Barstow had intruded into and usurped that office, and praying for due process of law against the latter.

Without following the intermediate steps of the case, it is sufficient to say that on the 2d of February Barstow's counsel moved to dismiss the proceedings on the ground of want of jurisdiction. The argument of this motion, the boldness of which excited the admiration of the Democrats and the horror of the Republicans, was set down for the 11th of the month, and then the interest in the case began to be intense all over the State. It was the all-absorbing topic in the papers, in political gatherings, and in private halls. Wild threats were met by threats equally wild. It was reported that the Governor had all of the Democratic militia companies in readiness for resistance to an adverse decision of the Supreme Court; that he had provisioned the Executive Chamber for a prolonged siege; that the Secretary of State and State Treasurer would refuse to recognize any other Governor than Barstow; that the Democratic Assembly would receive no official messages from Bashford, in any event; and that, in case of serious conflict, the United States forces would be sent by a Democratic President to uphold the *de facto* Governor. So deep and universal an excitement had never before been known in the history of the State, and every detail concerning the case was bulletined conspicuously in all of the larger towns. The lawyers engaged were the ablest in the State. Judge Howe, now United States Senator, Mr. E G. Ryan, then considered the first lawyer in Wisconsin, and Mr. A. W. Randall, our Postmaster-General, were employed by Mr. Bashford. On the side of Mr. Barstow were Mr. Matt. H. Carpenter, then the most promising lawyer in the Northwest, and who has since fulfilled his promise; Mr. Arnold, the learned and eloquent President of the Milwaukee bar for ever twenty years without opposition, and Judge Orton.

Mr. Carpenter presented the main point of Mr. Barstow's case, in demanding a dismissal for want of jurisdiction. He held that the three departments of the State Government, the legislative, executive, and judicial, were equal, co-ordinate, and independent of each other, and that each must be, and is the ultimate judge of the election and qualification of its own member or members, subject only to impeachment and appeal to the people; that the Court was obliged to take official notice of the election, inauguration and signature of the Governor, and that the State constitution provided no means of ousting a successful usurper. Mr. Carpenter reviewed all of the important English and American authorities which could be brought to bear on these points, and urged that by any other construction the other departments existed but at the mercy of the judiciary. "They live not," said he, "by drinking at the constitutional sources of power; they live only on the hope that the judges are good men and true; that they confine themselves within amiable and good-natured bounds; they have no shield to raise in their own defense; they have no sword to strike at encroachment and usurpation; they stand no longer erect like warriors, they supplicate and plead like women for their own existence." At the close of his argument he insinuated in cautious but unmistakable language that even if the Court decided in favor of its own jurisdiction, the Governor might choose to adhere to his own opinion and defy the Court.

Judge Howe, on the other side, claimed that the three departments were not independent of each other, and that, if they were, they could not be checks on one another; that the question was not as to the office, but as to the individual holding it, and that the laws and Constitution of the State, and not the views of political theorists, should decide the question. He closed by saying that the insinuations of the counsel for the Governor *de facto* were out of place, but "that if the parties to this case were to be remitted to the ancient right of kings—if they are to be told by this Court to resort, like the Richards and Henrys of England, to arms for the arbitrament of their rights—the relator (Bashford) has no just cause to fear the result of this trial." The arguments on both sides covered a great deal of ground not strictly pertinent to the case, and we do not care to follow them any further. The Court decided that it had jurisdiction.

On the delivery of this decision, which was anticipated by both sides, the case assumed a new phase. Mr. Carpenter, speaking for the counsel of the Governor *de facto*, formally announced that their client had withdrawn from the case and desired to submit a communication to the Court. This document rehearsed the substance of the pleas of counsel. Governor Barstow denied the jurisdiction of the Court, and said, in his conclusion:—"I shall deem it an imperative duty to repel, with all of the force vested in this department, any infringement upon the rights and powers which I exercise under the Constitution." This was bold, plump, and to the point, and was written by a man entirely in earnest and resolved to stand by his words. When he wrote them he had assurances that neither the Secretary of State nor State Treasurer nor Assembly would recognize any other Governor than himself, and he had some reason to believe that the Senate would also uphold him. He was prepared to defend his possession of the office he held at all hazards and to the death. Had his friends been equally bold, there probably would have been bloodshed.

A Sunday intervened, however, and the most of the members of the Legislature went to their various homes. They found a rising spirit of indignation among the people at the attitude and threats of the Governor; who, the people thought, wanted to place himself above the law. They returned to the capital less disposed to counsel violent resistance, and told the Governor that it would be useless and dangerous. The communication of the Governor was dated on the 8th of March. On the 15th of that month the Attorney-General, who was friendly to Barstow, adopted the last expedient of withdrawing the case. The counsel for Bashford insisted, however, that the rights of their client could not thus be sacrificed, and that the trial must go on, and the Court was of the same opinion. Finally, a judgment ousting Barstow was rendered. It was simply necessary to throw out the votes irregularly counted by the State Board of Canvassers, as the official certificates by which Barstow held the office of Governor gave the vote at 36,355 for Barstow to 36,198 for Bashford.

Even when the final decision was rendered there was much doubt as to the result, and Bashford's friends were not over-confident. A Governor whose messages might be rejected by the Legislature, and whose signature to appropriation bills might be treated as a nullity by the State Treasurer, would be an imaginary and ridiculous official, and such a Governor many feared that Bashford might be. Fortunately, as we have said, a few days' adjournment enabled the legislators to learn the temper of the people, and when Governor Bashford sent his first communication to the Senate, a veteran Democrat, the ablest of his party in the Senate, was the first to move its acceptance, and the Assembly speedily followed the example. About the same time the taciturn Secretary of State, who had kept his own counsel, also officially recognized the Governor *de jure*. As no moneys could be drawn out of the Treasury without his signature, his action was decisive. The long agony was over without bloodshed and without strife, and Governor Bashford took possession of his office as quietly as any of his predecessors, Barstow yielding to "constructive force" with the utmost promptness. And thus ended the first and last case of a successful ousting of a State Governor by a State Court.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

Judge Kelley;

from the Committee on Naval Affairs, presented a report of the sub-committee relative to the investigations of the purchase of tools and machinery at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. He also introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of civilians to fill the place of Chief Engineer in the navy. Judge Kelley is now speaking, and is exposing the mismanagement and frauds committed in this navy yard.

Judge Kelley's Bill

providing that the President may appoint a civilian to the position of Chief Engineer of the Navy, passed the House by a very heavy vote When Grant comes in this will dispose of Isherwood, the present Engineer, who is alleged to be both stupid and corrupt. The House is now in Committee of the Whole on the President's message.

The Latest Excitement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—There was considerable excitement in the upper portion of the city today in consequence of two colored men being found dead in their bed at the residence of the French Minister, a large crowd surrounding the house. Reports are current that they were either suffocated or poisoned.

General Spinner

remains very unwell, and is unable to be at his desk at the Treasury Department.

FROM NEW YORK.

Meeting of the Legislature—The Business Transacted.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The State Senate met at noon. The newly-elected Lieutenant-Governor, A. C. Beach, made a pleasant address.

Committees were appointed to wait on the Governor, and to inform the Assembly that the Senate was ready for business.

The Governor's message was soon after sent in. It is a very lengthy document. He thinks the fact neither branch of the Legislature being in political accord with him no obstacle in the way of good government. He argues against the proposed division of the State, and proves that there is no real conflict of interest between the city and country.

Agriculture and commerce together make the State great and prosperous. The State debt is $38,864,000. The Governor recommends reform in the State Prison management; urges the abolition of the present practice of detaining witnesses in criminal cases. The number of banks in the State is 488, including 101 savings banks, with deposits exceeding $150,000,000. The militia of the State is between 25,000 and 30,000. The Governor urges the repeal of the laws making Metropolitan districts, etc., and says they are clearly unlawful

He says it was the highest court in the State, by a bare majority, that held this legislation valid, but it has nevertheless been generally admitted to have been a partisan contrivance for power. He therefore recommends the repeal of the laws establishing the Health, Police and Excise Commissioners. The Governor hopes that measures will be taken to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, and deplores the fact that a proposition is before Congress to regulate suffrage in all the States. The Governor hopes that the State courts will not be deprived of the power of naturalization. The message almost exclusively deals with State matters. r

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Telegraphic reports have been received from Alexandria of an earthquake in the neighborhood of Tabreez, a Persian city of about sixty thousand people, on Sunday last. Although the shocks are described as very violent no serious disaster or loss of life is so far known to have been caused by the phenomenon.

FLORENCE, Jan. 5.—The country is now perfectly tranquil. The recent disturbances caused by the collection of odious taxes were fomented by the reactionists.

—The Boston *Pilot* advises Catholic parents to protest against the reading of Scriptures by their children at our common schools.

CITY ITEMS.

GENERAL GRANT, who is now in town, is the subject for gossip in every circle. The *World's* sensational correspondent declares the General as down on Greeley, and the *Tribune's* man tenaciously holds to the contrary, and between the two the people can only conjecture for themselves as to the status of H. G. in the opinion of the President elect. All this time ALTER, the redoubtable coal man, who is stationed at No 957 N. Ninth street, is constantly before the minds of the people, for he sells coal so good and at rates so moderate, that they cannot forget him at all.

THE MACHINE, CALLED MAN, is a very complicated and delicate one, and is more liable to get out of order and much more difficult to repair than any combination of wheels, and cranks, and levers made by the hands of man. As a rule, it is *tinkered too much*, and *badly tinkered* at that. It is often calomelized, narcotized, depleted, and otherwise misused, when all that it really needs is a wholesome tonic and restorative like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to put it in proper trim and keep it so. The stomach is shamefully maltreated. In the first place, the food which its juices are intended to dissolve, is too frequently *thrown into it hastily*, and in a half-masticated condition, in which state the gastric acid cannot properly act upon it. The result is *dyspepsia*. Then comes the doctor, and, finding the digestive organ weak and the bowels inert, he proceeds to weaken and paralyze still more with drastic purgatives. These failing, as they always do, to produce a salutary change, he tells the invalid that medical science can do no more for him. This, with all due deference, is a mistake—one of those mistakes which Talleyrand said were tantamount to crimes What the dyspeptic needs is *invigoration*. Strengthen the stomach with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and the stomach will strengthen every other part of the human machine, and make it, in common parlance, as good as new. Upon the state of the digestion depends, in a measure, the condition of the whole system. Now, the Bitters are the most admirable tonic known. They consist of the finest vegetable invigorants and restoratives combined with an unadulterated stimulant. The dyspeptic needs nothing else to effect a cure, except a light, nutritious diet and a fair amount of exercise. Even in the absence of these last-mentioned accessories, the tonic and alterative properties of the preparation will work wonders, enabling the dyspeptic to digest inferior fare with comparative ease, and to maintain a good habit of body, in spite of the drawbacks of a sedentary occupation.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

HEALTH AND WEALTH.—Health depends upon our keeping our systems in proper tone. We often need the aid of tonics to do so. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters," according to the opinion of our best and most successful Medical Practitioners, are the desideratum so long sought after by the profession. Try them and be convinced. Sold by Druggists.

PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS EATING IT; so with Clothing, the proof of its quality is by *its durability!* and the fact of it coming from CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s is proof positive that you will be perfectly satisfied with the QUALITY, STYLE, and PRICE.

SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES BROGANS, ETC.—We would call the early attention of the trade to the large and attractive sale of boots and shoes to be sold by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, Jan. 7, commencing at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McGlees & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

MARRIED.

GARRETT—MOCK—On the 5th instant, at the Fourth Baptist Church, by the Rev. A. Judson Sage, Mr. EDWIN A. GARRETT to Miss AMELIA MOCK, both of this city.

DIED.

HIGBEE.—On the 4th instant, Mrs. MARTHA H. HIGBEE, daughter of Mary and the late Robert Lynn, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. David Creeley, No. 1121 Elm street below Girard avenue, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—On the morning of the 4th instant, after a short illness, ELMER WILLIAMS, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday at 2 o'clock, from his wife's residence, Linden street, below Third, Camden, N. J.

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MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

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SUN RISES.....7 25 MOON RISES.....1 11
SUN SETS.....4 48 HIGH WATER.....9 08

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MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Dec. 12
Acadia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 18
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 22
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 24
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 25
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Dec 26
China	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 26

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
Weser	New York	Bremen	Jan. 7
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 9
Europe	New York	Havre	Jan. 9
Bellona	New York	London	Jan. 9
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 16

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Jan. 6
Eagle	New York	Havana	Jan. 7
Missouri	New York	Havana	Jan. 7
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 9
San Francisco	New York	Vera Cruz	Jan. 9
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 9
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Jan. 9
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Jan. 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Havana, Thos. Watson & Sons.

Brig Adeline Richardson, Wright, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.

Sch H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 72 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Dr. Belden and lady, Allison White, J. F. Sharkey, J. McGilligan, Robert Reany, Lewis Lapp, and 23 in the steerage. Experienced light winds and thick weather the entire passage. Passed in the bay, steamships Hunter, for Providence; Roman, for Boston; and Pioneer, for Wilmington, N. C.; ship Wyoming, for Liverpool; and barque Roanoke, for Porto Cabello. Off Liston's, passed the tug America, going down, with a ship, barque, and brig in tow.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, 47 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Prometheus, Grey, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Clara, Barrett, 10 days from Wilmington, N.C., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Sarepta, Minott, hence via Havana, for New York, was spoken 20th ult, lat. 35, long. 69, leaky, and would put into Nassau.

Schr Alida, Rogers, at New York 4th inst. from Calais via Bridgeport, where she discharged, and loaded with railroad iron for Philadelphia.

Schr S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman, hence, at Mobile 1st inst.

Schr Eliza B. Emery, Young, hence, at Mobile 31st ultimo.

Schr Everglade, Leland, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.

LUMBER.

1869. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

1 13

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(SO CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACKMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 21 stuthf

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS FOUNDERS, and SMITHS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Flue Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Boring, Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 12 SEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN B. COPE,
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neemyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma,
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails. 1 20

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
RAZORS, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chestnut. 8 28

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
8 29 PHILADELPHIA.

A. B. WARDEN,

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO

No. 1029 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

Gold and Silver Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Sterling Silver Ware,
Plated Ware, Etc. Etc.,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

AT THE [12 8 1mrp

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

MUSICAL BOXES

The finest assortment in the city. A fresh invoice just received direct from Geneva with beautiful Bell accompaniments.

Our selections comprise the choicest Operatic and Home Melodies.

FARR & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS,

No. 324 CHESNUT Street,

11 11 wfm 3rp BELOW FOURTH.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 8, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., January 20, 1869, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, on the following routes:—(Proposals for route No. 3 will also be received by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Luddington, C. Q. M., at Santa Fe, N. M., until the time above mentioned.)

ROUTE No. 2.

From such points on the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Missouri, to any places that may be designated by the forwarding officer in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees north; in such positions of the state of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Canadian river and west of longitude 97 degrees; and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other depot as may be designated in that Territory, and any intermediate points on the route to that depot. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869.

Separate bids however will be invited and will be entertained for the transportation to and from the following points, the rate to be per 100 pounds for the entire distance, and not per mile, as in the foregoing:

FROM LEAVENWORTH
to Fort Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union, Larned, Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM FORT HAYS
to Forts Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM SHERIDAN OR FORT WALLACE
to Forts Lyon, Reynolds, Garland and Union.

The transportation herein advertized for must be wholly by wagon.

Information will be given on application to this office of the distances between the places named above, and upon any other points regarding the service herein advertised for.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

The weight to be transported will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 10,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $2000 in cash or certified check payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him the bidder will accept it and enter into contract with good and sufficient security in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposal, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractors will be required to give bonds on Route No. 2 in such amounts as shall be fixed by the undersigned; on Route No. 3, $100,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 2," or "3" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1869, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting point or points of his route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route, can be had upon application to this office, either personally or by letter, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri,

L. C. EASTON,
12 17 1m] Dep't P. M. Gen. U. S. A., C. Q. M., Dep't M. O.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25 wfm6m No. 259 N. SECOND Street.

13 & 17 REMOVED TO 13 & 17
BELOW THE UNITED STATES MINT.
MARSH & CO.'S
NEW MUSIC STORE,
NO. 1317 CHESNUT ST., above THIRTEENTH.
PHILADELPHIA.
Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description.
JOHN MARSH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT
FOR THE SALE OF
THE BEST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIRECT FROM EUROPE
CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD,
No. 1317 CHESNUT STREET,
12 8 tuths 2m IN THE MUSIC STORE.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
S. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, WILLIAM CATTELL

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING.

THE MAMMOTH SKATING RINK,

TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS,

WILL POSITIVELY OPEN FOR SKATING,
Without regard to the weather, at 7 P. M.,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, January 6,
The unapproachable and world-renowned Canadian Skaters,

THE MEAGHER BROTHERS,

Having been engaged at a great expense, will appear on that occasion, and for the week following in, their GRAND SKATING EXHIBITIONS,
The most amazing and deeply interesting exhibition of the kind ever given the world
The Ice at the Mammoth Rink is in splendid condition for skating, and is six inches thick. The celebrated BLACK HAWK BAND, late of Admiral Lee's Flag Ship, has been engaged, and will perform every Afternoon and Evening during the season, and Mr. J. W. PRICE, the well known Caterer, Fourth and Chesnut streets, will have charge of the Restaurant. Colonel JAMES PAGE has in the kindest manner consented to deliver the Inaugural Address for the Grand Opening.
SEASON AND COUPON TICKETS
for sale at E. G. STONES & CO.'S, No. 607 MARKET Street, and at WILLIAMS & WOODWARD'S, No. 922 CHESNUT Street.
SCALE OF PRICES,

Gentleman's Season Tickets	$10 00
Lady's Season Ticket	5 00
Children's Tickets	2 00
Coupon Tickets (20 admissions)	5 00
Single Admissions in the evening	50 cents
Single Admission during the day	25 cents

THE RINK WILL BE OPEN MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND EVENING
1 4 8t J. W. POST, Manager.
Visitors to the Rink will have ample opportunities for skating during the intermissions in the exhibitions of the Meagher Brothers.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
THIRD WEEK.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
Augustin Daly's great local play,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING,
with New Scenery, Machinery, and an Efficient Cast.
The piece already witnessed by over
18,000 PERSONS,
AND HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 6,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
of the original, thrilling, and attractive drama of
THE ORANGE GIRL—A CHRISTMAS STORY,
To commence with the laughable farce of
UP FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
Last Daylight Performance of
THE ORANGE GIRL—A CHRISTMAS STORY,
In active preparation, with new scenery, machinery, etc., Dion Boucicault's great sensational drama,
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET.
J. C. GREGORY.....Sole Lessee and Manager
THIRD WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
MISS SUSAN GALTON'S
COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
First night of "Offenbach's" comic opera,
"66"—"66"—"66,"
and A PAIR OF PIDGEONS.
TO-MORROW—BENEFIT OF J. C. GREGORY.
"66" AND "AN ODD LOT." 1t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
G

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance or the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1869.

The Governor's Message.

The annual message of Major-General John W. Geary to the Legislature of Pennsylvania was presented to-day, and will be found in full elsewhere in our paper. It is a clear and concise document, in which verbiage is carefully avoided, yet which touches on all the leading points of interest to the welfare of the Commonwealth. It is written in that frank, soldierly style which we would expect from the pen of the Governor, and will give general satisfaction among the people. Let us look at the principal subjects of which he treats. Probably the most interesting department of State administration is that most intimately connected with the revenue. The condition of the finances of Pennsylvania is treated with perspicuity and fullness, and the picture which is shown is the best encomium on the administration which has conducted them. There is a balance in the Treasury of $1,013,415. The Sinking Fund Commission for the reduction of the funded debt of the State report, "for the year ending September 3, 1867, the loans redeemed amount to $1,794,569, and by their report from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868, the loans redeemed amounted to $2,414,816, making a total reduction of the State debt in two years and three months of $4,209,386·14." Thus modestly, without comment, the Executive states a fact of which he has good reason to boast as the pride of his or of any administration. He makes a valuable suggestion in regard to the ten million dollars' worth of bonds of the Pennsylvania Central and Erie Railroad which are held by the State. They are non-interest bearing, and will not mature for many years. He suggests their sale to the highest bidder, and that the proceeds be applied to the reduction of the debt. This would be at once changing dead capital into live, and tend to ease the burdens of the taxed. The total State debt is $33,286,946. The Governor concludes that portion of the message which [illegible] to the finances by striking [illegible] note which will find an echo in the popular thought:—'Retrenchment is emphatically demanded by the people in legislative expenditures, as well as in every other branch of the Government." The order of the day is "retrenchment and reform," and the voters will hold to strict accountability any and all those who waste the public funds. The Common School system of the State presents a most flourishing appearance. There are 809,515 pupils in the schools, and the average cost of educating each pupil for the year is *seven dollars seventy-four and a half cents.* The average salary paid to teachers is but $195·17½, and the Governor, with great justice, says that this sum "is too small to secure the services of competent teachers," and that an increase "is but just, and it will have an elevating tendency not only upon the teachers but the manner in which their duties are performed." The "Soldiers' Orphans' Schools" have 3431 children in them, and the average cost of board and tuition is $2·65½ per week for each pupil. The whole system of educating and providing for the orphans of soldiers is commended by the Governor as both proper and patriotic. The flourishing condition of the Agricultural College is also favorably commented upon.

Next in importance to the points on which we have already spoken is that of the Registry law. We must hesitate, on second thought, to make it second to any consideration. On it the Governor speaks with great frankness. He truly states that in the late elections "frauds were perpetrated surpassing in magnitude, perhaps, any that have been heretofore consummated in the history of this Commonwealth," and forcibly adds:—"These frauds have demonstrated the necessity of the passage of some law or laws that will accomplish the desired effect without being subject to the exceptionable features pointed out by the learned gentlemen who pronounced the opinion of the Supreme Bench." In this the people join, and demand of the Legislature the adoption of some law so stringent as to render such frauds impossible in the future. The Governor directs attention to the double crime, and says:—'Not only should false voting be severely punished, but false swearing to obtain a vote be visited with the pains and penalties of perjury and with perpetual disfranchisement." The great and self-evident frauds perpetrated through the naturalization of foreigners, and which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH was the first to expose, also merit and receive notice at the hands of the Executive. "Every proper facility," says Governor Geary, "for the naturalization of citizens of foreign birth should be afforded; but the Legislature, in its combined wisdom, can surely enact some mode to prevent the possibility of a single vote being cast upon spurious naturalization papers, and thus fully secure the purity of the elective franchise." Such a law is within the range of possibility, and will, we feel sure, be passed.

The establishment of an Insurance Bureau, similar to that of New York, is also recommended for oft-repeated times. It should be formed in order to save the companies of Pennsylvania from the overwhelming competition of foreign corporations.

The only remaining subject of which our space will permit us to treat is that of pardons. To Governor Geary belongs the credit of being the first Governor of Pennsylvania who was willing to open the books of pardons and publish to the people exactly who have been pardoned, what for, and by whom they were recommended. Appended to the message is a full list of all the convicts pardoned, a history in brief of the case, and the names of the most prominent gentlemen who signed their applications. This is as it should be, as in the exercise of so high a prerogative which the people vest in his hands, the Governor ought to give an account of its exercise. 1623 applications for pardons have been made during 1868, of which 106 were granted—about six and a half per cent. In using the power the Governor has been exceedingly careful, and we think a great majority of those pardoned merited clemency. The message concludes with an admirable summing-up of the condition of the nation and State, both political and social, and sees in the election of General Grant the dawn of that day when all controversies "will be settled on fundamental principles." Taken as a whole, there has rarely been a message that will give more general satisfaction, both for its contents and the manner in which they are expressed.

An Opportunity for Economy.

By the annual report of the Government printer, it appears that the aggregate cost of the printing and binding done at the Government office during the year ending September 30, 1868, was $1,504,513, which is $126,071 less than the expense incurred the previous year, and nearly a million dollars below that of the year 1865. This is certainly a very satisfactory exhibit, but we think the next report of the Government printer could be made still more palatable to taxpayers. Take the Patent Office report, for instance. The report for 1867 is now being printed, but will not be ready for distribution until after the close of the present session of Congress. It has been compressed, as we are told, within the smallest possible limits, and yet is swelled out into three large octavo volumes of nine hundred pages each, one-half of the whole work consisting of "handsomely engraved illustrations of machinery, etc." The orders of Congress for this expensive document run up to 61,650 volumes, 50,000 of which, it is safe to say, will find their way into bake-shops and trunk manufactories in the course of a year or two. The report for the year 1868, the engravings for which are now being executed by the fortunate contractor, will be even more formidable than that for 1867, as it has been found impossible to "compress" it into less than four enormous and elegantly illustrated volumes.

We think we but give expression to the general sentiment of taxpayers when we pronounce this Patent Office business a swindle. The reports are certainly useful to a limited class, and this class should have the privilege of paying for them, on the same principle that other classes of people are obliged to pay for the books that they find necessary in the conduct of their business or their literary pursuits. But it is nothing short of an outrage to make the whole country foot the bill of this class of "pub. doc." readers, and more than an outrage to scatter tens of thousands of expensive volumes over the country, with the certainty that they will be put to ignoble uses, if to any use at all.

The same principle will apply to all the other multitudinous publications of the Government. A million of dollars, at least, could be saved every year by adopting the English system, which is to print all Government documents at the smallest possible outlay and then sell them at the exact cost price to such persons as have use for them and are willing to pay for them. Let Congress look into the subject, and provide the legislation which is imperatively needed.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Jan 6 1869.

Money continues in demand at former rates. Call loans are quoted at 7@9 per cent. Prime commercial paper ranges from 9@12 per cent. per annum.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 City 6s. New	100½	150 sh Read R	c.. 46⅝
$1000	do	100	do 05d10.. 46⅝
$500	do	100	do c.. 46⅝
$4000	do	5	do 9 c.. 46¼
$200	do	3 sh Manuf Bk	31
$100	do	15 sh Penna R	53⅛
$4000	do	4s sh Leh V R.d b.ls.	54
$1000 Leh 6s gold	88⅛	100 sh Cata Pf	10wd.. 33½
$1000	do	40	do.ls.s10wn. 32½
$1000	do	100	do c.. 33½
6 sh Com'l Bk	57		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 W Jer R 6s	88	50 sh Read R	.b5d. 46½
$1100 N Pa 7s scrip	80	100	do b10wn. 46⅝
$1000 Leh RR g l	85½	10	do c.c&p. 46¼
$ 000	do	100	do b10. 46⅝
$ 000 City 6s New	100	100	do b5&1n. 46⅝
$500	do	100	do 46¾
$1000 Pa 6s W L&P	101½	50	do 46 39
$1000	do	100	do 46⅝
9 sh Mech Bk	31	100	do 46⅝
5	do	100	do 46 81
12 sh N Penna R	34¾	100	do 46 81
100 sh Penna R	35¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$300 City 6s. New	100½	$ 000 5-20s '67 cp	107½
$20 0	do c. 100	100 sh Penna R	35¾
$ 00	do 10s. 100½	100 sh Cata Prf	32½
$2000 Leh 6s gold	88½	100	do 30. 32⅝
$2000 Cam & A 6s '75	90	10 sh Read R	opg. 47
$4000 Phil & E 6s	85	100 sh Leh N	560. 29¼

SPECIAL NOTICES.

YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR.
THE GRAND BAL MASQUE
OF THE
YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR
will be held at the
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, 1869.

Subscription tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, may be had at the Hall of the Society, Nos. 502, 504, and 506 Cherry street, at Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street, and at the News Stand of the Continental Hotel.

PRICE $5.

Extra Ladies' tickets, $1.
Spectators' tickets, 50 cents. 1 11 6t

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
Bible Study THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to be conducted by Hon. WILLIAM S. PEIRCE. Subject: "Cyrus" (Isaiah, 45th chapter).
Young men are cordially invited.
Union Prayer Meeting every Saturday evening. 1t

THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Office No. 406 CHESNUT Street, December 26, 1868.
NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.
An election for twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the same day and at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD
12 28 14t Secretary.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Advices from Mexico—The Disquietude and Insecurity of Life and Property—Affairs in Spain and Paraguay.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

Advices from Paraguay.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Later advices have been received from Paraguay. The war news was unimportant. Mr. McMahon, the American Minister to Paraguay, had had an audience with President Lopez, and the result is understood to be eminently satisfactory. Full atonement for the recent outrages to the American flag have been guaranteed.

Republican Demonstrations.

MADRID, Jan. 6.—Quite formidable republican demonstrations have occurred at Seville and Jerez de la Fontera. At the latter city the insurgents made a futile attempt to seize arms and ammunition from the arsenal. General de Roda immediately sent a strong force of soldiers to hold the town and remove the arms to Cadiz for safety.

MEXICO.

The Disorders in the Country—Annexation Projects.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A Washington special says private advices from the City of Mexico concur in representing the condition of affairs in the republic as most discouraging. The Maximilian invasion seems to have resulted in a political chaos that leaves very little hope for the future of the country. There is no respect for law, and the civil authorities are both corrupt and powerless. The national exchequer is bankrupt, and the administration of Juarez is impotent to correct abuses. From all parts of the interior the accounts show that there is no safety for life and property. The impression was gaining ground among certain classes that the only hope for Mexico is to be found in the United States; and a protectorate, with a view to future annexation, was spoken of with increasing favor. It was believed that General Grant would inaugurate a policy of this kind on his elevation to power.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.

The Senatorship

is settled. The caucus is over, and John Scott has been nominated United States Senator and R. W. Mackey for the State Treasurership.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

[*Continued from the Eighth Page.*]

Senate.

Mr. Ferry (Conn.) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit copies of all correspondence between him and the Commissioner of Patents relating to the contracts, and supplying stationery for the Patent Office. Also, copies of all orders of the Secretary to examiners, and report upon such contracts, with copies of the Commissioner's report. Adopted.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing the Department of Agriculture so as to provide for the selection of one person from each State, familiar with the agricultural wants and interests of such State, to occupy a semi-official position in the Department.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) presented a petition from citizens of Ohio asking Congress to pass laws to guard against fraudulent naturalization. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Ferry, the Senate took up the bill to extend the patent of John Young for a washing machine.

Messrs. Morrill (Vt.) and Doolittle opposed the bill, and on motion of Mr. Sherman its consideration was postponed, and the Senate took up his bill to promote commerce between the States and the Air-line Railroad bill, which was read at length.

Mr. Sherman said that the committee had not thought it necessary to make a written report in favor of this bill, because a member of the House from Illinois (Mr. Washburne) had already made a report on the subject, discussing very fully the legal questions involved. The bill, he said, proposed to charter three railroads—one from Washington to New York, one from Washington to Pittsburg, and one from Washington to Cincinnati.

The questions to be considered in connection with the bill were:—First. The necessity for such new roads; and second, the extent of the power of Congress over existing railroads and to authorize the construction of new roads. In regard to the first question, it was a remarkable fact that the only access from the North, East, or West to the national capital is by one railroad, a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a Maryland corporation. No other town in the country of the size or near the size of Washington was without competing lines; and this was all the more remarkable when it was remembered that Washington was the capital of a nation of 36,000,000 people, and the seat of all the great departments of the General Government.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Paine (Wis.) the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the number of enlisted men of the army now on duty in Texas, Missis-ippi, and Virginia, who were citizens or residents of the late Rebel States during the Rebellion, and how many were soldiers in the late Rebel army.

Mr. Poland (Vt.) presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont against any reciprocity treaty with Canada, and in reference to the public lands.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.) introduced a bill to provide for cases of vacancy in the office of Collector of Customs. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Post, of Arkansas, to fill a vacancy on the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. Stevens (N. H.), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Navy.

The bill was discussed at some length by Messrs. Stevens, O'Neill, and Kelly in favor of it, and by Messrs. Paine, Logan, and Washburne (Ill.) adversely, the latter opposing it because it provides for too many officers—twelve medical inspectors with the rank, pay, and emoluments of commodore, assimilated to the rank of brigadier-general in the army; eighteen medical directors with the rank of captain, assimilated to the rank of colonel, etc. Before any action was taken the morning hour expired and the bill went over till the morning hour to-morrow.

The Speaker submitted the request of Mr. Lawrence, Chairman of the Select Committee on the New York election frauds, now in session at New York, that the testimony may be printed as soon as written out. It was so ordered.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon, at two o'clock, before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station, Harry Smith, alias Wood, had a hearing upon the charge of stealing a trunk containing a watch, money, and clothing, valued at about $400, from Edgar B. Whitfield, No. 474 North Sixth street. Held in $1500 bail to answer.

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—STOCK of superior Dairy Cows, Horses, Harness, Farm Wagons, Carts, Mowing Machines, Horse Rake, Hay, Farming Implements, etc.—On MONDAY, January 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at W. Harmar Thomas' Farm, Gray's Lane, between Darby road and Baltimore pike, Twenty-seventh Ward, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, the entire Stock. [1 6 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 40 Broadway,
NEW YORK, 28th December, 1868.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January next to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.
W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY,
1 1 4w Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 2, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election of Directors, will take place at the Office of the Company, in WILMINGTON, Delaware, on the SECOND MONDAY (11th) in January next, at 1 P. M.
A. HORNER, Secretary.
12 29 11t

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY, Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1868.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of Government Tax, payable on and after 7th of January next.
A. HORNER,
12 29 11t Treasurer.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—DIVIDEND.
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
January 4, 1869.
The Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT., and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., together twelve and a half per cent., payable 8th inst.
J. HOOKEY, Cashier.
1 4 mw3t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M and 2 P. M.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
1 1 10t Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors and for other purposes will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of JANUARY, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
The election will take place between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
W. L. SCHAFFER,
12 8 wtu1 J13 Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier
12 11 27t

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.
P. LAMB,
12 16 wfmtu1 J12 Cashier

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK—
PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of all taxes, payable on demand.
R. H. WILLIAMS Cashier.
1 5 5t

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1868.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, this day, January 11, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES S. HASTINGS, Secretary.
12 26 3t

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street,
December 24, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the eleventh day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.
12 29 11t

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 253 FRANKFORD Road, Philadelphia, December 26, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY 11th January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th January, 1869.
JOHN B. CRAVEN, Secretary.
12 28 12t

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of President and Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office on MONDAY the 11th day of January, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M and 12 M.
JOSHUA GARSED, Secretary.
12 26 13t

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PH. LADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA Jan. 4, 1869.
At a meeting of the Directors of this Company held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share was declared free of taxes, payable on and after the 11th instant.
The books of the Company will be closed until the 12th instant. [1 5 5t JOSHUA GARSED.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 11, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President, Vice-President, and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
S. B. CAMPION, Secretary.
12 28 12t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA Jan. 4 1869.
At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders or their legal representative on and after the 14th inst.
Transfer Books closed until the 14th inst.
W. M. W. COLKET, Treasurer.
1 4 12t

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share (clear of tax) payable at this office on and after MONDAY, 11th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. W. H. KEMBLE,
1 4 7t Treasurer.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec 23, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and an Election for twelve Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January, 1869, at 1 P. M.
J. MORRELL, Secretary.
12 23 wfmtJ11

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 406 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fame Insurance Company held this day, a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
W. I. BLANCHARD,
1 4 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
C. F. BETTS, Secretary.
12 31 11t

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.
NOTICE.—The annual election for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
ED. PEARCE, President.
1 6 7t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLETS OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

CELTIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Chartered Dec. 7, 1868.—Rare intellectual, scenic, and musical entertainment, at CONCERT HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the CELTIC LIBRARY FUND. Lecture by Hon. W. E. ROBINSON, M. C. of Brooklyn. Subject—"Are Americans Celts or Saxons?" After which, through the generosity of Professor McEvoy, will be introduced some of the beautiful Scenery of Ireland from the Hibernicon, with appropriate music by Miss ESMOND, from the Irish Melodies. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the Book Stores of E. Cummiskey, No. 1037 Chesnut street; John Campbell, No. 710 Sansom street; and P. F. Feanlan, No. 103 South Fifth street. Choice seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them without extra charge.
R. SHELTON MACKENZIE, President.
JAMES O'DONNELL, Secretary. 1 5 3t

THE SABBATH SCHOOL OF MESSIAH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH will give their first
EVENING ENTERTAINMENT
On THURSDAY Evening, Jan. 7 at 7½ o'clock,
AT ATHLETIC HALL,
THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson.
The exercises will consist of Singing, Addresses, Dialogues, Recitations, etc. etc
As this is the first appearance of this young Sabbath School before the public, we hope all interested in the Sabbath School cause will encourage them by their presence. 1t 1 6 2t
Tickets of admission, 25 cents, to be had at the door.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING.—THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR ALLEVIATING THE MISERIES OF PUBLIC PRISONS" will be held at the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on FRIDAY, January 8, at half-past seven o'clock P. M.
Several distinguished citizens will address the meeting in defence of the Pennsylvania system of prison discipline.
All interested in the subject are invited to attend.
1 6 2t* JOHN J. LYTLE, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1868.
An Election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, January 11, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HARPER,
12 29 12t* Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 409 WALNUT Street.
JANUARY 4, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
1 5 6t

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
FIRST MONTH (Jan.) 6, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 8 S. FIFTH Street, second story, on SECOND DAY (Monday), the 11th inst., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.
T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary.
1 6 5t

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, when an Election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
The transfer books will be closed on the 19th and opened on the 21st instant.
C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.
1 1 fmw 9t

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 108 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868. 12 18 dTJ19*

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.
NO ICE.—Registered City Warrants, numbering from 6 00 to 7000 will be paid on presentation, Interest ceasing from date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
1 1 6t City Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mw6

THE MEDICAL FACULTY ALL unite in saying that mattresses stuffed with Elastic Sponge are conducive to good health, and should be used by all sick persons. 8 2 m w f

BANK REPORTS.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, January 4, 1869.

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$200,000 00
Surplus Fund and Profit and Loss	391,193 17	
		$591 193 17
Deposits		1,089,979 99
Circulation of Tradesmen's Bank	3,610 00	
Circulation of Tradesmen's National Bank	177,655 00	181,265 00
Due to Banks		97,511 88
		$1,879,950 04

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted		$1,072,959 11
United States Bonds to secure Circulation		212,000 00
Specie	$8,842 09	
Legal-tender and National Bank Notes	399,487 11	
Exchange for Clearing House	226,329 77	
Due from Banks	203,315 95	64,970 47
Expenses and Taxes		6,105 09
Cash Items		5,415 87
Real Estate		19,500 00
		$1,879,950 04

Affirmed and subscribed before JOSEPH BROSTON, Notary Public, Jan. 6 1869.
1t* JOHN CASTNER, Cashier.

ELEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,668,051 02
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S.	570,000 00	
Bonds on hand	141 000 00	
Real estate (principal)	132 121 10	
		$1,811,175 12
Legal-tender notes, coin, and certificates	358 842 00	
National Bank notes	26,981 00	
Fractional currency and stamps	*14 432 98	
Premiums	9 925 00	
Due from other banks	547,214 97	
		957,315 95
Expenses and taxes		5,899 86
Total		$2 804 390 93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	417 500 00
Deposits	1,358 611 58
Profit and loss	33,279 35
Total	$2 804 390 93

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
1 5 tuth6t Cashier.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p

MOTTET'S
PURE OLIVE OIL
IMPORTED BY
RICHARD H. WATSON,
No. 25 South FRONT Street,
12 21 mwe 12t4p] PHILADELPHIA
SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

BANK REPORTS.

TWENTY-SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$4,168,799 83
United States Bonds with United States Treasurer, to secure Circulation		1,000,000 00
United States Bonds with United States Treasurer, to secure Deposits		500,000 00
Other Bonds on hand		197,697 54
		$3,896,497 37
Legal Tender Notes	$935,935 00	
Fractional Currency	4,847 00	
Notes of National Banks on hand	27,924 00	
Due from National Banks (counting in Reserve)	183,150 75	
Clearing House Exchanges	1,283,888 62	
		2,485,796 37
Due from other National Banks	$85,975 68	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	162,062 76	
Cash Items	493 33	
		248,131 77
Expenses and Taxes		327,28 75
Real Estate		175,000 00
		$6,807,454 29

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000 000 00
Surplus Fund	500,000 00
Profits	105,761 29
Circulating Notes	707,730 00
Deposits	4,492,951 00
Dividends unpaid	12 00
	$6,807,454 29

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr., Cashier.
Philadelphia, January 4, 1869. 1t

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.

RESOURCES.

Loans		$3,424,701 98
United States Bonds		1,250,000 00
Banking-house and other Real Estate		150,100 00
Due from Bankers		245,772 07
Legal-tender Notes	$1,086 312 11	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,105 975 47	
Specie	66 321 85	
		$2,258,609 43
National Bank Notes		108,529 00
		$7,438,712 48

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,500,000 00
Surplus and Profits	831,436 33
Circulation	1,000,000 00
Deposits	4 107,276 00
	$7,438,712 48

I certify that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me,
JOSEPH BROSTON,
Notary Public.
Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1869. 1 6 2t

SEVENTEENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$739,052 02
Overdrafts		1,023 66
United States Bonds to secure circulation		250,000 00
United States Bonds and other securities on hand		182,200 00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages		27,833 33
Due from National Banks		96,489

Continued from the First Page.

lars fine and one year in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned February 22.

27. John H. Chilton. Dauphin county, August 28, 1867. "Larceny." Six months in County Prison. Pardoned February 27.

28. Isaac Shafer. Bedford county, September 5, 1867. "Larceny." Five years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned February 27.

29. Samuel Leachy. Lancaster county, January 2, 1868. "Bigamy." Ten dollars fine and three months imprisonment. Pardoned March 3.

30. Susan Gelble. Clinton county, February 15, 1868. "Keeping a Bawdy House." Six months in County Prison, and fifty dollars fine. Pardoned March 10.

31. John Campbell, Jr. Delaware county, August 6, 1867. "Assault and Battery." Two years and nine months in county prison. Pardoned March 11.

32. Charles J. Dobbins. Schuylkill county, March 4, 1868. "Assault and Battery." Pardoned March 14.

33. Peter Keil. Allegheny county, February 4, 1868. "Seduction." Five hundred dollars fine, and fifteen months in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned March 17.

34 Charles Gilbert. Montgomery county, May, 1846. "Larceny." Four years in the County Prison. Pardoned March 17.

35. Charles B. Stein. Allegheny county, October 23, 1866. "Murder in the Second Degree." Western Penitentiary for twelve years. Pardoned March 17.

36. James Riley. Philadelphia, February 7, 1866. "Burglary." Six years and ten days in the Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned March 18.

37. John Campbell. Philadelphia, August 23, 1866. "Robbery." Five years in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned March 19.

38. Cornelius Burns. Allegheny county January 5, 1866. "Assault and Battery." Three years and six months in the Western Penitentiary. Pardoned March 26.

39. James Kay. Bedford county, February 16 1867. "Assault and Battery." Three years and one month in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned March 26.

40. George Mason. Philadelphia, February 21, 1867. "Assault and Battery." Three years in County Prison. Pardoned March 25.

41. Harvey K. Myers. Philadelphia, October 28, 1867. "Bigamy." One year in County Prison. Pardoned March 27.

42. Edward Peacock. Philadelphia, May 13, 1867. "Larceny." Two years in County Prison. Pardoned March 27.

43. Thomas Naulty. Philadelphia, December 24, 1866. "Riot." Eighteen months in County Prison. Pardoned April 4.

44. Thomas W. Stevens. Bucks county, September 12. 1865. "Burglary." Six years in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned April 7.

45. Charles E. McBride. Erie county, November 8, 1865. "Horse Stealing." Fine of fifty dollars, and three years in the Western Penitentiary. Pardoned April 8.

46. William Sharp. Washington county, May 19, 1863. "Highway Robbery." Eight years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned April 11.

47. John Conner. Philadelphia, January 8, 1866. "Manslaughter." Eleven years and six months in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned April 14.

48. Edward F. Drummell. Philadelphia, January 3, 1868. "Receiving Stolen Goods." One year in County Prison. Pardoned April 15.

49. Matthew Brady. Philadelphia, February 16, 1868. "Larceny." Four months in County Prison. Pardoned April 15.

50. Riley Wilson. Huntingdon county, April 11, 1866. "Larceny." Two and a half years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned April 21.

51. Joseph Malloy and James Keating Philadelphia, July 16, 1867. "Larceny." One year in County Prison. Pardoned April 24.

52. Parvin Eves and Vincent Erwin, indicted in Columbia county, and bound over to answer at the Court of Quarter Session, in May, 1868, for rejecting, as election officers, an alleged deserter's vote. Pardoned April 28, upon recommendations from Palemon John, Samuel Knorr, L. F. Sharpless, E. P. Lutz, D. A. Beckley, M. Waltmoyer, C. F. Knapp, E. Jacoby, J. B. Robinson, and others, for the reasons that the person whose vote was rejected was known to be a deserter from the United States Army, and that Messrs Eves and Erwin acted conscientiously and in the supposed discharge of their duty as election officers, in accordance with a law of the State.

53. Ludwig Fritz. Lebanon county, November 6, 1867. "Larceny." Eighteen months in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned May 7.

54. Patrick H. Murray and James Murray, Lehigh county, April 9, 1868. "Assault and Battery." The former to ninety and the latter to sixty days in County Prison. Pardoned May 8.

55. Frank Baierle. Philadelphia, February 21, 1868. "Receiving Stolen Goods." Fine of one hundred dollars, and six months in County Prison. Pardoned May 11.

56. William Cunningham. Fayette county, June 7, 1866. "Robbery." Two years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned May 12.

57. Patrick Lavelle. Luzerne county, September 12, 1867. "Assault and Battery with Intent to Kill." $1000 fine and twenty months in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned May 12

58. Ambrose Jessop. York county, May 11, 1868. "Manslaughter." Fifty dollars fine and three months in County Jail. Pardoned May 12.

59. John O'Toohill. Philadelphia, May 18, 1867. "Manslaughter." Five years in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned May 19. Recommended by the jurors, James Freeborn, Joseph M Cowell, A. J. Buckius, Joshua T. Owen, James N. Kerns, William B. Leeds, Robert P. King, Charles Kleckner, James Given, George Patchell, James Gibbons, and very many more: Reasons: —O'Toohill acted in self-defense, a crowd having attacked him in his own house and jeopardized his life; he had always sustained a good character, and was wounded in battle while serving in the Union army, and the ends of justice did not demand his longer imprisonment.

60. James Wetmore. Philadelphia, October 2, 1867. "Assault and Battery." Three years in County Prison. Pardoned June 4.

61. Hugh Green. Philadelphia, August 17, 1866. "Robbery." Five years in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned June 5.

62. George Fagan and John Clutz. Philadelphia, December 18, 1865. "Assault and Battery." Three years in County Prison. Pardoned July 13.

63. John Filley. Philadelphia, August 16, 1866. "Larceny." Two years and thirty days in County Prison. Pardoned June 23.

64. David Morris and Owen Owens. Lehigh county, June 2. 1868. "Assault and Battery." Sixty days in County Jail. Pardoned June 23.

65. Charles Banks. Philadelphia, April 1, 1863. "Obtaining Goods under False Pretenses." Two years in County Prison. Pardoned June 24.

66. Thomas Naulty. Philadelphia, February 12, 1868. "Fraudulently Procuring the Acknowledgment of a Deed." One year in County prison. Pardoned July 1.

67. Richard Clawson. Indiana county, March 29, 1866. "Bigamy." Three years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned July 1.

68. John Iensler. Allegheny county, October 11, 1867. "Unlawful Cutting." One year in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned July 1.

69. Samuel Miller. Dauphin county, April 28, 1868. "Adultery." One hundred dollars fine and eight months in County Prison. Pardoned July 2.

70. J. H. Miller and Bartley D. Campbell. Philadelphia, June 22. 1868. "Libel." Each to pay a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, and Campbell to sixty days in County Prison. Pardoned July 15.

71. James Lender and John Sinclair. Allegheny county, June 11, 1867. "Robbery." Five hundred dollars fine and four years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned July 11.

72. Henry Mansfield. Berks county, August 7, 1866. "Larceny." Three years and eight months in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned July 15.

73. Ann Clemens. Allegheny county, October 14, 1864. "Larceny." Four years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned July 28.

74. James L McQuown. Indiana county, June 18, 1868. "Manslaughter." One hundred dollars fine and five years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned August 4.

75. Chauncy Johnson. Philadelphia, February 8, 1867. "Entering a Bank with Intent to Steal." Three years and nine months in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned August 7.

76. Nichols Campbell. Huntingdon county, April 11, 186. "Larceny." Three years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned August 7.

77. John Kane. Schuylkill county, June 13, 1868. "Voluntary Manslaughter." Five years in County Prison. Pardoned August 11.

78. John Ruggles. Cumberland county, April 14, 1868. "Perjury." One year in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned August 11.

79. William King. Westmoreland county, August 24, 1866. "Larceny." Four years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned August 13.

90. William Hamilton. Wayne county, September 7, 1864. "Arson." Eight and a half years in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned August 15.

81. Peter Burns. Philadelphia, January 10, 1868. "Forgery." One year in County Prison from October 4, 1867. Pardoned August 24.

82. Frank Wilson. Warren county, September 6, 1866. "Larceny." One hundred dollars fine and six years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned September 8.

83. Samuel Peters and Joseph Lowry. Lebanon county, November 5, 1867. "Larceny." One year in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned September 8.

84. Jacob Murphy. Philadelphia, December 9, 1867. "Larceny." One year in County Prison. Pardoned September 14.

85. William Doyle and James Lane. Franklin county. January 22. 1868. "Assault and Battery." One year and two months in County Jail. Pardoned September 17.

86. Emanuel Smith, Henry Snyder, and William H. Glassmeyer. York county, May 6, 1868. "Assault and Battery." One year in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned September 19.

87. Samuel Bailey. Philadelphia, November 25, 1867. "Assault and Battery." Two years and three months in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned September 28.

88. William Kline. Montgomery county, November 13, 1867. "Larceny." Eighteen months in County Prison. Pardoned September 28.

89. Patrick Conaghan. Lehigh county, April 7, 1868. "Larceny." One year in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned September 29.

90. Sylvester Burk. Montgomery county, November 14, 1866. "Larceny by Bailee." Two years in County prison. Pardoned October 1.

91 James Carson. Allegheny county, January 6, 1868. "Fornication and Bastardy." Five hundred dollars fine and fifteen months in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned October 5.

92. Abraham Hetrick. Lancaster county, November 21, 1866. "Larceny." One hundred dollars fine and three years and three months in County Prison. Pardoned October 6.

93. Henry Bender. Philadelphia, October 15, 1867. "Larceny." Eighteen months in County Prison. Pardoned October 21.

94. George A. Cowan. Erie county, August 6, 1866. "Larceny." One hundred dollars fine and three years in the Western Penitentiary. Pardoned October 21.

95. Lewis Klingensmith. Armstrong county, March 7, 1867. Two years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned October 21.

96. David Wilson. Allegheny county, October 24, 1868. "Assault and Battery." Thirty dollars fine and twenty days in County Prison. Pardoned October 26.

97. William Smith. Allegheny county, April 11, 1867. "Robbery." Four years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned November 17.

98. Reuben Albright. Montgomery county, February 26, 1868. "Larceny." One year and six months in County Prison. Pardoned November 18.

99. Charles Carson. Allegheny county, June 7, 1867. "Assault and Battery." One hundred dollars fine and four years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned November 20.

100. William Dampman. Philadelphia, September 25, 1868. "Assault and Battery." Three months in County Prison. Pardoned November 21.

101. John G. Gerberick. Lebanon county, June 22, 1868. "Adultery." Pardoned November 21

102. James M'Guigan. Philadelphia, August 10, 1868. "Assault and Battery." Six months in the County Prison. Pardoned November 24.

103. Scott Monroe. Cambria county, December 3, 1867. "Receiving Stolen Goods." Eighteen months in the Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned November 25.

104. James Kerr, Allegheny county, April 1, 1865. "Larceny." Two years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned December 1.

105. Edward Wilkes. Washington county, May 28, 1867. "Larceny." Three years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned December 1.

106. James Snyder. Huntingdon county, April 11, 1866. "Larceny." Four and a half years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned December 7.

Remissions of Fines.

1. William Jellison. Venango county, November 26, 1867. "Keeping a Gambling House." Three months' imprisonment and a fine of five hundred dollars. Fine remitted February 28.

2. Fanny Splane. Allegheny county, October 28, 1867. "Keeping a Bawdy House." Two months' imprisonment and a fine of five hundred dollars. Fine remitted March 20.

3. Abel Cohen. Allegheny county, April 6, 1868. "Fraudulently Secreting and Removing Property." Sentence, one thousand dollars fine and one month in County Jail. Fine remitted May 13.

4. Lydia Senior. Dauphin county, April 13, 1868. "Adultery." Eight months in County Jail and twenty dollars fine. Fine remitted December 9.

Forfeited Recognizance.

1. Charles Schick. Philadelphia. Entered recognizance in the sum of five hundred dollars, December 19, 1864. Forfeited by non appearance of J. M. Kamheimer, charged with "Larceny." Remitted May 15, because it was established by the records in the case that Schick was not legally bound to pay the alleged forfeiture.

Death Warrants.

1. William Donavan. York county. Warrant issued February 25. Executed Tuesday, March 31.

2. Thomas McCarty. Venango county. Warrant issued September 26. Executed Wednesday, October 28.

Tabular statement of the number of pardons, remissions of fines and forfeited recognizances (with the yearly average), restorations to citizenship, and death warrants issued from the year 1791 to 1868, inclusive, together with the names of the Governors by whom they were issued.

Years, inclusive.	*No. of Years.*	*Pardons and Remissions.*	*Yearly Average*	*Death Warrants*	*Restoration to Citizenship.*	*By Whom Issued.*
From 1791 to 1799	9	1,188	132	10	.....	Thos. Mifflin.
1800 to 1808	9	1,909	212	10	.....	Thos. M'Kean.
1809 to 1817	9	1,555	172	6	.....	Simon Snyder.
1818 to 1820	3	1,304	434	6	.....	Wm. Findlay.
1821 to 1826	3	787	262	4	.....	Joseph Hiester.
1824 to 1829	6	821	136	7	.....	John A. Shultz.
1830 to 1835	6	562	83	8	.....	George Wolf.
1836 to 1838	3	481	160	6	.....	Joseph Ritner.
1839 to 1844	6	725	120	14	57	Dav. R Porter.
1845 to 1848	4	327	81	11	35	Fr. R Shunk.
1849 to 1851	3	378	126	6	29	W. F. Johnston
1852 to 1854	3	326	108	11	37	Wm. Bigler.
1855 to 1857	3	161	53	8	37	James Pollock.
1858 to 1860	3	216	72	12	34	W. F. Packer.
1861 to 1866	6	765	127	18	1	A. G. Curtin.
1867 to 1868	2	172	86	10	1	John W. Geary
Totals....	78	11,015	149	147	231	

—Harvard College has had 21 Presidents in 230 years.

—The State of Ohio has 12,520 institutions of learning.

—Dr. Sears is in Arkansas, and has promised $12,000 to the schools of that State from the Peabody fond.

—A wealthy citizen of Terre Haute has promised to endow a female seminary at that place with $110,000.

—The female teachers in Cincinnati have petitioned for salaries the same as those paid males in corresponding positions.

—Chicago is discussing the subject of introducing public papers into its public schools, to be used in place of "readers."

—A chaplain is elected triennially by the faculty of the University of Virginia, who is supported by voluntary contributions from the professors and students.

THE STATE TREASURY.

Receipts for the Year Ending November 30, 1868.

The following is a summary of the receipts at the State Treasury for the year ending November 30, 1868, according to the Auditor-General's Report:—

1.	Lands	$25 225
2.	Auction commissions	21 905
3.	Auction duties	56 448
4.	Tax on corporation stocks	1,084 068
5.	Tax on personal property	277,333
6.	Tax on loans	351,427
7.	Tax on net earnings or income	422,804
8.	Tax on gross receipts	384 162
9.	Tax on enrolment of laws	19 340
10.	Tax on tonnage	397 548
11.	Tax on coal	192 444
12.	Tax on national bank stocks	216,944
13.	Commutation of tonnage tax, per act of March 7, 1861	360,000
14	Tax on writs, wills, deeds, etc	84,462
15.	Tax on certain offices	20,779
16.	Collateral inheritance tax	274,616
17.	Tavern licenses	279 535
18.	Retailers' licenses	345,419
19	Sample licenses	8,010
20.	Theatre, circus, and menagerie licenses	4,349
21.	Billiard room, bowling saloon, and tenpin alley licenses	5 066
22.	Eating house, beer house, and restaurant licenses	10 483
23.	Pedlars' licenses	4,370
24.	Brokers' licenses	4 904
25.	Patent medicine licenses	2 396
26.	Distillery and brewery licenses	6 889
27.	Millers' licenses	2,364
28.	Foreign insurance agencies	229 344
29.	Premiums on charters	67,535
30.	Pamphlet law	561
31.	Interest on loans	1,182
32	Escheats	42,493
33	Dividends on bridge stocks	203
34	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, bond No. 11, redeemed	101 000
35.	Annuity for right of way	10,000
36.	Refunded cash	677
37.	Fines and forfeitures	47
38	Fees of the public offices	7,122
39	Cases of conscience	73
40.	Sales of public property	24
41.	Accrued interest	21,327
42.	Miscellaneous	74
		$5 216 090
	Balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1867, available	$4,661,836
	Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable	41 032
		4 702 868
		$9 918 918

Recapitulation of Monthly Receipts and Expenditures

for the year ending with November 30, 1868:—

RECEIPTS.

December, 1867	$417,045 66
January, 1868	706,581 98
February do	542 001 90
March do	291 141 20
April do	419 295 76
May do	195 363 24
June do	283 085 70
July do	1,014 022 70
August do	443 065 11
September do	351,424 15
October do	318,776 97
November do	238,259 18
	$5 216,049 55
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1867	4,661,836 46
	$9 877,886 01
Add depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable	41,032 00
	$9 918,918 01

EXPENDITURES.

December, 1867	$621,523 06
January, 1868	1,360,900 74
February, do	624,264 67
March, do	491,398 52
April, do	1 098,588 32
May, do	490 667 59
June, do	821,475 08
July, do	1 737 146 10
August, do	387 395 03
September, do	436 468 85
October, do	166 451 30
November, do	428 881 69
	$8 864,960 64
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1868	1 012,925 37
	$9,877, 886 01
Add depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable	41,032 00
	$9 918 9 8 01

Public Debt of the State.

The following is a statement showing the indebtedness of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the first day of December, 1868:—

Funded debt, viz:—		
6 per cent. loans		$26 311 180 00
5 do. do.		7 719 771 56
4½ do. do.		112,000 00
		$33,172 951 56
Unfounded debt, viz:—		
Relief notes in circulation		$94 415 00
Interest certificate outstanding		13 086 42
Do. unclaimed		4,418 33
Domestic creditors' certificates		44 67
		$1 3,994 57
Total public debt December 1, 1868		$33 286,946 13
Public debt as it stood Dec. 1, 1867		$37,704,409 77
Deduct amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending with Nov. 30, 1868, viz.:—		
5 per cent. loans	$4,354 253 64	
4½ per cent. loans	63,000 00	
Relief notes	210 00	
	$4 417,463 64	
Public Dec, 1, 1868		$33 2 6,946 13

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Inside Pages.

TURNBULL.—On the morning of the 6th instant, MARGARET TURNBULL.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 8th instant, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her nephew, Dr. T. M. Drysdale, No. 1331 Arch street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW STYLE

SKATING BOOTS

BARTLETT,

THE BOOT MAKER,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

New Styles for the Promenade.

New Styles for the Parlor.

New Styles for Heavy Weather.

His large stock enables him to furnish a good fit at all times. 10 16 fmw2

AMUSEMENTS.

For additional Amusement see Third Page.

PAREPA-ROSA AT CONCERT HALL.

PAREPA-ROSA CONCERTS.

D. DE VIVO ..... MANAGER

Mme PAREPA-ROSA the great favorite and most popular Cantatrice, on her triumphant return to Philadelphia, overland from California, after an unparalleled successful season of opera and Concerts on the Pacific coast and Western States, will give in the city of her former triumphs exclusively only

TWO GRAND CONCERTS

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, Jan. 13 and 14

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will be assisted by

Mr. BROCKHOUSE BOWMAN, English Tenor,

Sig. P. FERRANTI, the Brilliant Baritone,

Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist,

Mr. PATTISON, the Distinguished Pianist,

Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY Accompanist, (his first appearance in Philadelphia), and

Mr. J. LEVY, from London the great Cornet-a-Piston player in the world, engaged at great expense expressly for Parepa-Rosa's Concert Season.

Admission $1; Reserved Seats $1 50. The sale of seats will commence on Monday, at 9 A. M., at TRIMPLER'S Music Store CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To defeat speculators, no more than six tickets will be sold to any one person. 1 6

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 49 South THIRTEENTH Street, 12 22 3m

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

FOR ANY HOUSE TO GET THE PRICES DOWN AS LOW as we are now selling all our CLOTHING, and the REASON for it can be very easily seen. An appraisement of the stock was made under direction of the EXECUTOR, and then it was determined to sell it at ONCE to make a quick settlement of the accounts of the former Firm.

THE PRICES ARE ALL DOWN, SO THAT WE GUARANTEE THEM FULLY TEN PER CENT. LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE, OR GOODS TAKEN BACK AND CASH PAID OVER AGAIN WHEN SHOWN TO BE OTHERWISE.

It will be remembered that our Style, Make, and Finish are FAR BETTER than ordinary Ready-Made Clothing. Our large facilities always enable us to SELL CHEAPER THAN OTHER HOUSES; and now, under these special circumstances, it can be readily seen that this is THE opportunity to lay in a full supply.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

LAST MONTH OF THE SALE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HAVE THIS DAY MADE

STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS

IN ORDER

TO CLOSE BALANCE OF STOCK,

AS THEIR

LEASE EXPIRES FEBRUARY 1.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and

Cheapest Muslin House

IN THE CITY.

Receiving our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all

Muslins by the Piece at the Regular Wholesale Prices.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES

MUSLINS,

Comprising all the leading brands and widths of

PILLOW MUSLINS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
FINE SHEETINGS,

WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
NEW YORK MILLS,
BAY MILLS,
ARKWRIGHT,
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HOUSEKEEPER.
FRUIT OF THE LOOM.

Our constant aim will be to make the lowest prices in the market.

Good yard-wide Shirting 12½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
2¼ yards wide Unbleached sheeting, 50 cents.

House Furnishing Linens

IN LARGE ASSORTMENT.

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EXTRA NOTICE.

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Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Invites especial attention to his LARGE and ELEGANT assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The Entire Stock is Offered at the Very LOWEST PRICES.

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LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW TABLE CLOTHS,

NAPKINS.

Table Linens by the Yard

The Cheapest Buyers will find

PRICES SATISFACTORY.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS.

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No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

SILKS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
VELVETS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
VELVETEENS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
IRISH POPLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
FRENCH POPLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
SILK POPLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
WOOL POPLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
PLAID POPLINS	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
CHANGEABLE POPLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Dress Goods at 25 cents	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Dress Goods at 30 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Dress Goods at 35 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Dress Goods at 40 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Dress Goods at 50 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Dress Goods at 62½ cents	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Dress Goods at 75 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Dress Goods, $1 to $3.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
BLANKETS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
FLANNELS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Cloths and Cassimeres.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Paris La Belle Skirts.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
BALMORALS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
BLEACHED MUSLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
LINENS	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
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Popular prices for Dry Goods by the yard, piece, or package.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

128 mwslrp No. 727 CHESNUT Stree

FAMILY MOURNING.

FAMILY MOURNING.

EVERY ARTICLE FOR FIRST AND SECOND MOURNING WEAR.

DRESS GOODS, BONNETS,

SHAWLS, VEILS, CRAPES, COLLARS, ETC.

At prices to compete with the present sacrifice in DRY GOODS.

MYERS' New Mourning Store,

No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,

11 12 fm wfs2t GIRARD ROW.

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH VALLEY RR.

MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of these

FIRST-CLASS BOND

AT

NINETY,

And Accrued Interest from December 1.

The Bonds are in amounts of

$1000,

Either Registered or Coupon, at the option of the purchaser, and bear interest at

SIX PER CENT.,

Free from all Government and State Taxes.

The Mortgage under which these Bonds are issued is for

FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

Upon a property costing over

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

The gross receipts upon which for the year past are over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.

We offer these Bonds as in every respect

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY,

And will receive in payment for them United States, State, City, or other Marketable Securities, allowing the full market price.

DREXEL & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

WM. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

Corner WALNUT and DOCK Sts.,

12 22 1m rp PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR, and a bag or half barrel STERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, warranted superior to any in the market.

Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEAL ROPS, etc.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,

11 24 2m tfrp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

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NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

THE NEW MAYOR,

A. Oakey Hall, assumed his duties yesterday at noon.

Picture to yourself John Brougham in that position, and, so far as versatility and geniality go, you have a pretty correct picture of our new Mayor. He can compose songs and sing them write farces and act them, tell good whisky and swallow it, and tell good stories and make his hearers swallow *them*. Finally, if he is as ready in the manufacture of new edicts as of witty editorials, there is no knowing what height of moral purity New York may attain at last.

Richard B. Connolly and George W. McLean will continue in their respective posts of Controller and Street Commissioner.

The Board of Councilmen have wound up 1868's work with the wholesale passage of a number of flimsy resolutions.

During December nearly $1,800,000 were collected in taxes, and during the last three months over $20,000,000.

It may not be generally known by Philadelphians that there are

TWO PROTESTANT SISTERHOODS

in this city, the Sisterhood of the Holy Communion and the Sisterhood of St. Mary. The home of the first is St. Luke's Hospital. The Sisterhood of St. Mary occupies three houses, one in West Forty-sixth street, another, the Sheltering House, at the corner of One Hundredth street and Broadway, and the third, the House of Mercy, at the foot of Eighty-sixth street, North river.

A few of the Episcopal churches have latterly been paying much attention to the subject of the establishing of sisterhoods and brotherhoods for the relief of the poor and wretched. Foremost in this direction among Episcopal clergymen is Father Morrill, the much berated ritualist of St. Alban's. The Brotherhood, or Sodality, formed by him has been in existence for a little over a year. During that time its members have from their own resources expended on charitable objects about $1500. They propose shortly to render themselves still more useful by the erection of a house, called a Clergy House, immediately beside their chapel. The Clergy House is to be their headquarters—a sort of charitable and religious telegraph fire-alarm and police station.

A NEW TEMPERANCE HALL,

restaurant, and reading-room have just been thrown open. They include four rooms in all—a public hall, a free reading-room, a committee-room, and a restaurant. The first three are free to the public by day and night. In the restaurant the best of refreshments are promised at cost prices, the refreshments of course excluding spirituous and malt liquors of every description. Meetings are to be held or free lectures of some kind delivered every night.

I have never attempted to calculate the number of scenes consequent upon

SUICIDAL MANIA

of which I have been witness. The most of them have been in New York, and the majority of those in New York have had foreigners for their principal participants. Gustav, a German youth, who plays the little drum in an orchestra, is in love with his cousin Hildegarde, a married woman, whose husband, a captain of some small trading vessel, is absent about ten months in the year. Hildegarde is partial to her cousin, but wanting to be true to her husband, permits Gustav to go just so far, and —only a little bit further than he ought. The husband is expected home; Hildegarde is in tears, and upbraids her cousin for having been irresistible. Gustav composes a set of verses in which he uses German adjectives of fourteen syllables, and otherwise distributes poetic justice all round by walking into East River and being fished up and taken to the Morgue. There is wailing and gnashing of teeth, and a tender hell of anguish in Hildegarde's breast, when the officers find her out next morning and request her presence at the coroner's inquest, for the identification of the body; and thus the story reduplicates itself from time to time. This generalization, let me hope, will spare the reader, for to-day at least, the expectation of any of the painful details of recent suicides here.

HOW TO GO TO HAMBURG

most expeditiously and at the least expense was the question asked of Messrs. Bierwirth & Rochall, merchants of this city, by three fashionable and good-looking young men, whose subsequent disappearance seems to have been simultaneous with the disappearance of a certain tin box containing $30,000 in bonds. All that Bierwirth & Rochall know about the matter is that the bonds are gone, and that the only party present in the office where the bonds reposed consisted of the three fashionable and good-looking young men before mentioned. This makes the third or fourth successful bond robbery to a great amount that has been perpetrated during the last three months. The police are "working it up." Messrs. Bierwirth & Rochall are worked up already.

The present *regime* of

POLICE MAGISTRATES

gives a not unnatural dissatisfaction to certain classes of honest tax-payers. These have lately held meetings, the object of which is to petition the Legislature to remove such *incubi*, and appoint successors who have greater claims to legal lore and integrity of character.

THE TAMMANY

opened last night to such a gush of Gothamites as soon filled the large hall. The impressions one retains of such a jam, chatter, and buzz are apt to be misty. Of one thing the public is sure, and that is that it has a new style of amusement. No one of the numerous features of the programme lasts more than three-quarters of an hour. General admission is fixed at the low price of fifty cents. The performers number between one and two hundred. The hall is beautiful, spacious, and bright. As good things to eat and drink are to be had as at any of the better restaurants. Grover himself was beaming and unctuous with premeditated success. He has made *e pluribus unum* his managerial motto.

"LA PERICHOLE,"

the new *opera bouffe*, produced last night at Pike's, is one of those pretty, impossible stories which the *libretto* causes for the moment to seem possible. The scene is laid in Peru, and the action is made up of the adventures of two street-singers, "La Perichole," Mad'lle. Irma, and "Pequillo," M. Aujac. "Pequillo" believes that "La Perichole" is unfaithful to him because the agents of the Viceroy have married him to her while he was drunk and unconscious, in order that, as a married woman, she may be presented to the Viceroy antecedent to becoming maid of honor to his wife. With woman's stratagem, "La Perichole" succeeds in bringing matters right; she and "Pequillo" are happily reunited, and the poor street-singers are permanently enriched through the Viceroy's liberality. An immense audience attended last night's representation. The strain of the evening was "L'Espagnol et la Jeune Indienne."

Rose Bell is sick and Desclauzas is doing "Dregan." ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Orange Girl* and the farce of *Up for the Holidays* will be given this evening.

On Monday *After Dark* will be produced.

AT THE ARCH Daly's drama of *A Flash of Lightning* will be performed this evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Offenbach's comic opera of "66" will be performed for the first time in Philadelphia this evening, by Miss Susan Galton and troupe. The farce of *A Pair of Pidgeons* will be given.

To-morrow evening Mr. J. C. Gregory will have a benefit.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive programme will be presented this evening.

THE MISSES DURANG will give a grand vocal concert at the Foyer of the Academy of Music this evening, assisted by Mr. George F. Bishop, Mr. Gilchrist, and Mr. Dietrich. Tickets can be procured at the principal music stores, and at Covert's Continental news stand, and at the Academy of Music.

MCEVOY'S "HIBERNICON" will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall this afternoon.

THE MAMMOTH SKATING RINK, Twenty first and Race streets, will be opened this evening. Colonel James Page will deliver an address, and the celebrated Meagher brothers will give exhibitions of their skill. This rink is fitted up in superior style, with parlors, dining-rooms, and ample accommodations of every kind. The restaurant will be in charge of Mr. J. W. Price, the well known caterer.

THE CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK, Chesnut and Twenty-third streets, will shortly open under the management of Wm. E. Sinn, Esq.

Musical Items.

—At the Varieties, Paris, was announced to appear a new piece, entitled *La Diva*, on the 1st of January.

—To-morrow evening Herve's opera of *L'Œil Crevé* will be produced at the Theatre Francais, New York, by Grau's troupe.

—Madame Parepa-Rosa will give a concert at Steinway Hall, New York, on Friday evening. This will be her first appearance since her return from California.

—Signor Petrella's *Contessa d'Amalfi* has been brought out in the Teato Apollo, in Venice, for the first time in the "silent city," but without success.

—Strange though it must seem, it appears to be no less true that Meyerbeer's *Dinorah* has never yet been given in Berlin, the city of the composer's birth and official residence. It is now to be produced with Fraulein Mathilde Sessi as the fantastic heroine.

—Offenbach's opera of *La Perichole* was produced on Monday evening at Pike's Opera House, New York, by Bateman's Troupe. Mad'lle Irma appeared as "La Perichole," M. Aujac as "Piquillo," and M. Leduc as "Don Andres," the Viceroy of Peru. The opera is said to contain some beautiful music and to be less of a burlesque than Offenbach's previous works.

—An amateur, M. Jule Cosse, has made a hit in an *opera bouffe*, brought out at the little Theatre de l'Athenee, Paris. *Les Horreurs de la Guerre* are treated in the burlesque fashion, the plot turning on the bloodless altercation between two princelets, cousins—German in a double sense—to the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein." The bachelor prince succeeds in carrying off the wife of his married neighbor, but peace is made on the restoration of the lady.

—The Teatro San Benedetto, in Venice, for which *L'Italiana in Algieri* and *Edoardo o Cristina* were written, has just been rechristened "Il Teatro Rossini." The new dedication was celebrated by a performance exclusively made up of the name-giver's compositions. It is said that Rossini's widow, in giving her consent to the transfer of his remains to his native land, has expressly stipulated that when her time comes she herself shall be buried near her husband.

—A new opera, entitled *Aïda*, produced at the Teatro Communale of Bologna, was received with favor remarkable even for an excitable Italian audience. The composer, Signor Lioncilo Ventura, was called before the curtain eighteen times. Such demonstrations do not mean much, but we are informed that Signor Ventura has real talent. *Aïda* is his first operatic composition, but he is well known as an accomplished writer on musical matters.

Dramatic Items.

—Mr. T. W. Robertson has completed a new comedy which will shortly be put in rehearsal at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London.

—Mr. J. S. Clarke, the well-known comedian has entered upon a farewell engagement of twelve weeks at London prior to his return to this country. His career abroad has been most prosperous, and has won him many friends and a high reputation.

—At the Gaite, Paris, *La Madone des Roses*, a drama by M. Victor Sejour, in five acts and nine tableaux, has been produced. It is a thoroughly melo-dramatic work, and has been mounted with great care. "Lydia," the heroine, who is called the "Madone des Roses," in consequence of having once taken refuge in a niche intended for a statue of the Virgin, and dispensed unexpected alms to a supplicant who took her for a statue, is sought by two lovers. One is "Cesar d'Este," a wicked prince, the other "Andrea," a handsome youth, of parentage supposed to be obscure. To protect herself from the persecutions of the prince, "Lydia" destroys her beauty by means of an acid. "Andrea" challenges "Cesar d'Este," but is refused on account of having no social status. He appeals to his mother to tell him who he is, and learns that the man he wanted to fight was his father. Ultimately he is married to "Lydia," whose beauty a clever chemist restores. "Cesar d'Este," the father, makes a most Sardanapalus-like ending, in the conflagration of his palace. The fire with which the piece concludes is the most elaborate spectacle yet attempted on the French stage. Sheet-iron covers the floor of the stage, upon which no less than fifteen hundred blazing beams are said to be hurled. On the first night the performance occupied seven hours.

—M. Carmouche, a well-known French dramatist, has died in Paris in his seventy-second year. He was one of the most prolific of writers, having produced over two hundred pieces for the stage, written for the most part in collaboration with Scribe, Bayard, Melesville, and other authors. Among the best known works for which he was wholly or in part responsible, are *Le Vampire*, *Les Deux Forcats*, *La Lune de Miel*, *Pauline*, *La Permission de Dix Heures*, and *Les Reves de Matheus*. M. Carmouche was director of the first French company that played at the St. James' Theatre in London. He was also manager during short periods of the Porte St.-Martin, Versailles, and Strasbourg theatres. He married the celebrated comedienne Jenny Vertpre. Lyons, his birthplace, was the scene of the production of his first comedy. His family was good, but was ruined by the Revolution. Carmouche was in turns painter, goldsmith, and clerk in an office before he took to the stage, first as actor and subsequently as dramatist. For some years past he had quitted the active pursuit of his profession, and had taken to collecting books. His dramatic library is said to be one of the finest private collections in France.

Drury Lane at Night.

Drury Lane—not the famous theatre, but the "main thoroughfare of Bohemian penury"—is described as follows by the London *News* of December 15:—

"The dense poverty and wretchedness of many of the streets abutting on the lane, where swarms of dirty unkempt children are making dirt pies and paddling in the gutters at all hours of the day, and where the week's or perhaps the day's washing for the family hangs suspended from broom-handles and broken sticks and boards like eccentric flags of truce between the inmates of different floors—this dirt and wretchedness overflows into and makes merry in the lane. It flaunts at the ginshop doors, it crowds their bars, it chaffers for sprats and fried fish at the Jewish merchants, who have dispensed with shop-fronts, as if to assimilate their establishments to the costermonger carts, it swears and shrieks upon the curbstones, it indulges not infrequently in warlike fandangoes which terminate in the tearing of lock-hair, in the clawing of faces, in screams for the police, and in an addition to the occupants of the Bow street cells. It gossips amicably as well, and may be heard comparing notes as to the 'hardness' and unreasonable punctuality of the collector of the weekly rents, or the misfortune of poor Tommy, whose difficulties are connected with a watch, and who is expected 'out' in three weeks from now; or the badness of the times, 'with never a bit of luck for any one of us, more's the pity.'

"This irrepressible wretchedness leavens but does not constitute the lane. The proximity of the theatres, of the artists' color shop, of the Italian gallery of busts and statues, and the various half-hidden trades and callings connected with each, all make themselves in the shops and in the appearance of the wayfarers felt on the pavement. The figures in canvas blouses like brown holland pianofores, but well spotted with red, black and blue paint, are assistant scene-painters or property men, who have slipped out from the heated property-rooms of Drury Lane or Covent Garden for a mouthful of such fresh air as the lane can yield. It is a busy time in those property-rooms just now. The masks alone are enough to weigh upon a man's mind with as much force as her boarders' dinner-gravy did on that of Mrs. Todgers. Vast, vacuous, ruddy, they are at first like huge dish-covers, or giant pies with the knobs of meat or fruit making hills and valleys on their surface. Then, by means of dexterous mouldings and punchings, nose, eyes, and cheeks assume a more grotesque human look: squinty, paralytic seizures, the glare of idiocy, the fatuous leer of the sot, the rage of the stage lunatic, are all imitated in the pasteboard, until a row of hideous faces lying out to dry and grimacing fixedly at the looker-on, testifies to the deft fingers and weird skill of the manipulators. To be shut up in a property-room at night, with no other company than a bad conscience, must be trying to the nerves.

"The condition of the pawnbrokers' shops is another evidence of the theatrical associations of the lane. Paste diamonds and stage finery abound among the pledges unredeemed. And your pawnbroker is among the most aristocratic of the shops hereabouts. Take away the great stationers, who are such a power in the printing and publishing state, and whose name is always mentioned reverentially by struggling men; the tobacco manufactory, which sends out an olfactory stimulant gratis, pass its door at what hour you will, and from which the flavor of cigars and fragrant tobacco gushes up through the window grating at your feet; the hardware dealers, who sell old and new iron in various forms, bulbous masses of metal which are like so many surgical preparations or human malformations transmuted; the ready-made boot-shops, where Wellingtons at 8s. 9d. have hung in graceful festoons up to the first floor window for the last twenty years, and where 'stout walkings' and 'double clumps' are almost given away; the nondescript marine stores, where everything is of the earth earthy, and where nothing suggests the sea except an odd salt-cellar; the cheap publication mart, at which the details of the splendid vices of the aristocracy have been retailed at a penny a week, until the whole neighborhood must be more intimate with the hidden secrets of the mansion of a depraved nobility than Asmodeus himself; the comparatively newly-opened shop for engravings old and new, at which a magnificently framed portrait of the great and good George IV stuck so long on hand that its mimic gilt frame crown fell off to decorate the classic head of the late Miss Menken—take away these, and the pawnbrokers, the publicans, and the dealers in eatables are the principal venders in the lane. Among the former is a firm which vaunts its having been in business two hundred years.

"Bohemia is represented in the windows of the pawnshops and the things for sale. Acting editions of popular plays, greasy, bethumbed, and torn, lie among 'This lot 44. each' at the open bookshops. A preponderance of flashy rings and pins; of gaudy scarfs and stocks; of paint-boxes and palettes; of oil-paintings, half finished, some of them of much irregular and unequal promise, have been pledged. The silver plate department seems sparsely stocked, the 'make-believe very much,' recommended by the marchioness to Mr. Richard Swiveller, is necessary to the proper appreciation of many of the articles for sale.

"The crushing poverty, too, of certain portions of the lane—notably the northern half, above Great Queen street and Longacre, which intersects a district bounded by Endell street on the one side, and Little Queen street on the other, not to be inspected without a shudder—this crushing poverty is enlivened by a certain jaunty smartness elsewhere. The ladies of the ballet often traverse the lane, and the warmest interest is taken even in the humblest shops, at the fate of every new piece brought out 'over the way.' It is a fond superstition of the district that Drury Lane Theatre is 'over the way,' let the speaker dwell where he will; and there are good reasons for the hearty good wishes tendered to the management. A successful run and a prosperous season here and at 'the Garden' make the old lane feel young again. The theatrical treasury overflows into the humble homes, and shops, and lodgings, quite unconsciously; and there is unknown sympathy of the subtlest kind between the approval of a critical audience on a first night and hundreds of families, industrious and Bohemian, who live hard by. Drury lane is poor, crowded, and squalid; but it is strongly tinctured with a desire to extract as much amusement as possible out of the slenderest materials; to ruffle it with the theatres and the opera; to be smart and jaunty through its dirt—and all this lifts it out of the ordinary low metropolitan neighborhood, and gives it a character of its own."

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To make an Appropriation to the Fire Department for the Year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-nine (1869).

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty (113,250) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Fire Department for the year 1869, as follows:—

Item 1. For salaries of Chief Engineer and five assistant engineers and one secretary, five thousand four hundred (5400) dollars.

Item 2. For office expenses, printing, advertising, books, stationery, and cleansing, three hundred (300) dollars.

Item 3. For carriage hire for Committee on Trusts and Fire and quarterly visits of Chief Engineer, three hundred (300) dollars.

Item 4. To the Board of Directors of the Fire Department for rent of meeting-room, printing, stationery, postage, etc., one hundred (100) dollars.

Item 5. For gratuities to the following named companies, to wit:—To the Friendship Engine Company, and to the America, Diligent, Good Intent, Humane, Lafayette, Lincoln, Marion, Niagara, Neptune, Pennsylvania, Perseverance, Phœnix, Ringgold, Robert Morris, Schuylkill, South Penn, Taylor, Tivoli, United States, Warren, and Washington Hose Companies, and to the Columbia, Fairmount, and Moyamensing Steam Forcing Hose Companies, each the sum of four hundred dollars—ten thousand (10 000) dollars: Provided, That each of the above named companies shall carry eight hundred feet of forcing hose.

Item 6. To the Empire Hook and Ladder Company, the sum of four hundred (400) dollars.

Item 7. To the Congress Engine of Chesnut Hill, Columbia Engine of Germantown, Excelsior Hose of Frankford, Franklin Engine of Frankford, Germantown Hose of Germantown, Good Intent Engine of Roxborough, Kingsessing Engine of Kingsessing, Mantua Hook and Ladder of West Philadelphia, Mount Airy Engine of Mount Airy, Rescue Hook and Ladder Company of Frankford, Union Engine of Rising Sun, Union Hose of West Philadelphia, and Washington Engine of Germantown, each the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars—three thousand two hundred and fifty (3250) dollars.

Item 8. To the Wissahickon Engine Company, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars.

Item 9. To the America, Assistance, Columbia, Decatur of Frankford, Delaware, Diligent, Fairmount, Fellowship of Germantown, Franklin, Franklin of Germantown, Globe, Good Intent, Good Will, Hand-in-Hand, Hibernia, Hope, Humane, Independence, Manayunk of Manayunk, Mechanic, Monroe of Hestonville, Northern Liberty, Philadelphia, Reliance, Spring Garden, Southwark, United States, Vigilant, Washington, Washington of Frankford, Wiccaco, and Western Steam Fire Engine Companies, and to the Fame, Good Will, Harmony, Hope, Independence, Kensington, Northern Liberty, Philadelphia, Resolution, Shiffler, Spring Garden, Southwark, West Philadelphia, and William Penn Hose and Steam Fire Engine Companies, each the sum of two thousand dollars—ninety-two thousand (92,000) dollars.

Item 10. To the Liberty Steam Fire Engine Company of Holmesburg, the sum of fourteen hundred (1400) dollars.

Provided, That each company above named shall carry eight hundred feet of forcing hose, and the Chief Engineer is directed to withhold the warrant from any company that does not carry it, and provided also, that no company herein enumerated shall receive the gratuity named in this ordinance whilst out of service, under suspension by order of the Chief Engineer.

Section 2. That warrants for the said appropriation shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).
MORTON MCMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

A SUPPLEMENT

Explanatory of an Ordinance entitled An Ordinance to Create a Loan for the Further Extension of the Philadelphia Gas Works, approved the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 1868.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the first section of the ordinance to which this is a supplement be altered and amended by striking therefrom the words 'date of negotiation," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "first day of January, A. D., 1869;" and that the second section thereof be altered and amended by inserting after the words approved, in the form of the certificate provided for in said ordinance, "the twenty-sixth day of December A. D. 1868," and by inserting the word "thirty" in the blank left in said form of certificate before the word years; and also by striking out the words "date of said ordinance" in the form of the certificate, provided for therein, and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'first day of January, A. D. 1869."

Section 2. The Mayor is hereby empowered and directed, on the requisition of the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works (without receiving the pay of any money therefor), to issue certificates of the loan provided for in the ordinance to which this is a supplement in such amounts and to such parties as the said Trustees shall designate, not exceeding the amount of the loan authorized in and by said ordinance.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).
MORTON MCMICHAEL,
15 Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Release Certain Property from the Lien of the Judgment on the Bond of W. Harvey Money, Collector of Outstanding Taxes.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to release from the lien of a certain judgment (D. C. D. S. B., December, 1866, 506) entered on the official bond of W. Harvey Money, Collector of Outstanding Taxes for the year 1866, First ward, the following described property of Theodore M. Apple, to wit: messuage and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Dutton street, at the distance of 103 feet north of Reed street, in the First ward of said city; containing in front or breadth on said Dutton street 15 feet, and extending in depth eastward 40 feet; provided the co-surety on said bond shall consent, and ten dollars be paid to the city for the expense of publication of this resolution.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).
MORTON MCMICHAEL,
15 Mayor of Philadelphia.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Board of Health for the year 1869.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of sixty thousand nine hundred and forty (60,940) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Board of Health to defray the expenses of the year 1869, as follows:—

Item 1. The salaries of health officer, clerk, two assistant clerks, registration clerk, three assistant registration clerks, port physician, and runner, eleven thousand three hundred and fifty (11,350) dollars.

Item 2. For salaries of two managers and four nuisance inspectors, three thousand nine hundred and sixty (3960) dollars.

Item 3. For salaries of night inspectors and vessel inspectors, from June 1 to October 1, ten hundred and twenty (1020) dollars.

Item 4. To pay ten vaccine physicians and ten collectors, five thousand (5000) dollars.

Item 5. For fuel, furniture, cleansing, repairs, postage, and incidentals, seven hundred (700) dollars.

Item 6. For printing, advertising, books, newspapers, blanks, and stationery, seven hundred (700) dollars.

Item 7. For removal of nuisances, seven thousand (7000) dollars.

Item 8. For carriage hire and railroad tickets for district committees, four hundred (400) dollars.

Item 9. For carriage hire and railroad tickets for burial ground and poudrette committee, and for expenses incurred in executing the poudrette laws, four hundred (400) dollars.

Item 10. For use of committee on registration in executing the registration act, and for expenses of office, also for books, stationery, blanks and advertising, twelve hundred (1200) dollars.

Item 11. For salaries of Lazaretto physician, quarantine master, steward, seven bargemen, two nurses, and watchmen, seven thousand (7000) dollars.

Item 12. For clothing, bedding, brushes, furniture, soap, cleansing, and incidentals, six hundred (600) dollars.

Item 13. For medicines, lime, coffins and burial expenses, three hundred (300) dollars.

Item 14. For coal, oil, paints, fluid, bags, boats, and repairs, six hundred (600) dollars.

Item 15. For carriage hire and railroad tickets for Lazaretto committee, two hundred (200) dollars.

Item 16. For board and washing the clothing of bargemen, nurses, patients, and officers, twelve hundred (1200) dollars.

Item 17. For general repairs to buildings, grounds, and appurtenances, and for taxes and insurance, two thousand five hundred (2500) dollars.

Item 18. For outside channel visits and taking vessels to Quarantine, and for quarters for boats and bargemen, twelve hundred and fifty (1250) dollars.

Item 19. For carrying mails, porterage, and postage, two hundred (200) dollars.

Item 20. For ice and filling ice-house, three hundred (300) dollars.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Item 21. For salaries of resident physician, matron, nurses, laundress, firemen, watchmen, and two gardeners, five thousand one hundred and sixty (5160) dollars.

Item 22. For board and washing for patients, nurses, and officers, thirty-nine hundred (3900) dollars.

Item 23. For clothing, bedding, furniture, repairs, and incidentals, five hundred (500) dollars.

Item 24. For fuel, lights, brushes, soap, cleansing, and incidental supplies, fifteen hundred (1500) dollars.

Item 25. For medicines, coffins, and burial expenses, eight hundred (800) dollars.

Item 26. For carriage hire, railroad tickets, conveyance of patients, tolls, porterage, and postage, five hundred (500) dollars.

Item 27. For general expenses of sanitary committee, printing, blanks, and stationery, three hundred (300) dollars.

Item 28. For purchase of horses, vehicles and harness, and for the keep of and repairs to the same, one thousand two hundred (1200) dollars.

Item 29. For taxes, insurance, and general improvements and repairs to buildings, grounds and appurtenances, including the maintenance of telegraph, twelve hundred (1200) dollars.

Provided, That warrants for one-twelfth only of the appropriation for salaries to the officers and employes of the Board of Health shall be drawn in each month.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Board of Health in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).
MORTON MCMICHAEL,
15 Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Release Certain Property from the Lien of the Judgment entered on the Official Bond of Oscar Bolton, Collector of Taxes.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to release and discharge from the lien of a certain judgment (D. C. D. S. B., March, 1868, No. 606), entered on the official bond of Oscar Bolton, Collector of Taxes for the year 1867, for the Twenty-second Ward, the following described properties of M. C. Hong, to wit:—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Germantown, Twenty-second Ward, Philadelphia, on the southeasterly side of Sharpnack street; beginning at a stake set for a corner of this ground, and granted or intended to have been granted to John Nolan at ground rent, at the distance of eleven hundred and ninety two feet eastwestwardly from the northeast side of a twenty-feet-wide alley leading into Sharpnack street; thence extending along the said Sharpnack street northeastwardly and extending in length or depth in parallels at right angles, one hundred and eight feet, more or less, to the line of George Billinger's land, being part of the same premises which John Leibert, executor of the last will and testament of Benjamin Sharpnack, deceased, by indenture bearing date 10th day of March, 1849, recorded in Philadelphia in deed book A. W. M., 81, page 327, did convey to Henry Fricke all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Germantown, Twenty-second ward, Philadelphia, on the northwesterly side of Chelton avenue, at the distance of one hundred and sixty feet southwesterly from the southwest side of Wayne street, containing in front or breadth on the said Chelton avenue thirty feet, and extending in depth between parallel lines at right angles northwestwardly one hundred and fifty-nine feet and one and one-quarter inches on the northwesterly side, and one hundred and fifty-six feet and nine and one-eighth inches on the southwest line thereof; bounded on the northeast by ground of Benjamin S. Langstroth; on the southwest by ground belonging to the managers for the relief and employment of the poor of the township of Germantown, and on the southwest by land now about to be granted by George W. Heston, and on the southeast by Chelton avenue aforesaid, being part of the said premises which Benjamin S. Langstroth and wife, by indenture bearing date 24th of April, 1866, recorded in Philadelphia in deed book F. R. B., No. 176, page 50, did grant and convey to Samuel H. Collom. Provided, That the co-sureties of said M. C. Hong on said bond shall consent thereto, and that ten dollars be paid to the city for the expense of publication of this resolution.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).
MORTON MCMICHAEL,
15 Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Grading, Curbing, and Paving of Footways on Church street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property on the line of Church street, from Main street to Chew street, in the Twenty-second ward, to grade, curb, and pave their footway; and if they fail to comply with the terms of said notice for the space of thirty days from date of said notice, the Department is hereby directed to do the work and charge the expense thereof to the property owners.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).
MORTON MCMICHAEL,
15 Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the City Treasurer.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Treasurer of said city shall pay in the certificates of loan authorized by an ordinance entitled "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the water works, for the purchase of Leage Island, and for building an ice boat," approved the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 1868, two certain warrants drawn by the City Solicitor in payment of the purchase money of Lesgue Island, dated the twelfth day of December, A. D. 1868, duly countersigned and stamped on the same day; the one numbered one hundred and ninety, in favor of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, for three hundred and ninety-six thousand one hundred and eight dollars and ninety-two cents. The other numbered one hundred and ninety-one, in favor of Joseph C. Harris, for twenty-five thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).
MORTON MCMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize a certain transfer in the appropriation to the Law Department for the year 1868.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to make the following transfer in the appropriation to the Law Department for the year 1868, approved November 22, 1867:

From item 3, "Sheriff's costs," to item 6, "Service of subpœna notices and copying," three hundred dollars (300.)

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).
MORTON MCMICHAEL,
15 Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Opening of Ontario street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property on Ontario street, from Broad to Sixteenth street, that at the expiration of three months from the date of notice, Ontario street, between the points above named, will be required for public use.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).
MORTON MCMICHAEL,
15 Mayor of Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

On and after December 15, the steamers of this line will sail at noon. Freight taken on accommodating terms. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 2.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, January 9.
ETNA, Tuesday, January 12.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, January 16.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE, BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$35
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
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EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
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No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and

NEWSPAPERS IN THE SCHOOLS.

An English View of the Proposition to Do Away with Reading Books.

The London *Saturday Review* thus discusses the proposition to substitute newspapers for reading books in our public schools:—

Travellers generally may be divided into two classes, fashioned after the model of the Idle and Industrious Apprentice. The industrious traveller in Europe does all the picture galleries, cathedrals, and ruins, whilst his lazy companion lounges through a couple of streets. In America the great object of the industrious traveller is to see, and of the idle traveller to avoid seeing, as many schools as possible. It is the one defect in the general hospitality of Americans that they cannot realize the existence of the latter class. Few of them can believe that a man may sincerely, and from the bottom of his heart, object to being converted for the time into a volunteer inspector. Every one who has ever visted America has therefore been dragged through a series of schools, has duly admired the vivacity of the children, and has listened to the declamation of a certain number of poems and orations. Such persons will be gratified by hearing that in the city of Philadelphia they will not in future be annoyed by the mangling of standard literature. The poor old fragments of poets and orators will be allowed to rest in peace, and infantile organs will be practised on the viler material of the daily newspapers. The motive, however, of the change is not any relief to travellers. The young generation will, it seems, be made acquainted with "Congressional debates, State affairs, wars and their causes, accidents, floods and fires, great public improvements, etc., subjects upon which the youthful mind will feed much more profitably than upon beautiful orations or pathetic fancy writing." Assuming this order to be genuine, there is a refreshing *naïveté* about it which is characteristic of the country. American ideas on such matters cannot be cruder, in some respects are certainly more intelligent, than those of the British middle classes; but they are expressed with a beautiful simplicity, unrestrained by any fear of cynical criticism. This passage puts in the plainest form what a large class really thinks on both sides of the water. There is something, indeed, rather more amazing than usual to any one who has been a student of Philadelphia newspapers. If the infant mind is to be flavored by the food on which it is to be fed, as the canvas-back duck contracts the taste of the wild celery, the Philadelphians of the future will be a remarkable generation. A philosopher may be insulted by the pleasing nickname of a book-in-breeches; but a newspaper in pants, to use the dialect of the country, is a far less pleasant phenomenon. American newspapers, outside of New York, nowhere rise above the level of the provincial press in England, and it is terrible to think of one of the numerous Heraldas or Mercuries of our native land taking flesh and walking abroad among us. A youth who had learnt politics by spouting the "editorials" of a provincial newspaper, whose imagination had been enriched by its poet's corner, and whose miscellaneous information was derived from the column in which one line informs us that a melon has been raised in Pottsville, Pa., measuring two feet in circumference, and the next that seventeen murders had been committed in Texas in ten days, would have a singularly constituted mind. It is strange that any human being should propose to saturate the youthful intellect with third-rate newspapers, and to sink the fact that any greater masters of literary composition ever existed than those who provide daily intelligence for the inhabitants of Philadelphia. Most of us feel the need of some sort of intellectual umbrella to ward off the pelting showers of information which descend upon us from a cloud of periodicals. We are anxious to cultivate a profound ignorance of some of the stores of useless knowledge which are thrust upon our notice. But here it is proposed to take the unoffending youth of a whole city, and inoculate them from their earliest years with a taste for the consumption of rubbish. We can only hope that their digestions will ultimately revolt at the insipid meal, and that Philadelphian teachers will discover the surprising fact that their newspapers are drearier than even the standard writers of the English language.

And yet we feel a certain hesitation in speaking positively of the matter. If we take the adult Englishman or American who has received an average education, we might fancy that he had been instructed pretty much on the plan described. The objection to plunging infants into premature newspaper reading would be founded not so much on the fact that it would be a bad preparation for their later studies, as that it would be only too much like them. It would be a startling statistical return which should show truly the number of persons whose literary zeal ever takes them beyond the daily papers for their politics and the lighter part of magazines for their amusement. Reading, so far as the British shopkeeper is concerned, is coming to be definable as the art by which persons discover what the *Telegraph* or *Standard* thinks about the world in general; excellence of the style will soon be measured by the approach which it makes to the glowing beauties of the *Telegraph*'s articles; and it will be one more step, and not a difficult one, to teach the infant mouth to lisp in accents derived from the same source. On grand occasions boys will declaim the last flowery leader instead of a passage from Shakespeare or Macaulay. Those poor old standard authors, who, it is true, always received more respect than familiarity, have a harder struggle than ever to keep their heads above the rubbish heaps of worthless literature.

The tendency of which the Philadelphian school-teachers have given a grotesque illustration may suggest a more serious reflection. It is an extreme corollary from the utilitarian theory of some of our reformers, and brings out very neatly their special weakness. There is no country where the advantage of some mental training in some loftier branches of knowledge than are attainable by means of newspapers is plainer than in America. The most characteristic fault of Young America is its undervaluing of everything that has been done beyond the Atlantic, and its prevalent impression that America should have not merely new creeds and new political systems, but a new multiplication table and new laws of nature. The sensitiveness upon which we sometimes rally our cousins is comparatively a superficial and transient phenomenon. It is natural enough that a country whose literature is still provincial should be especially sensitive to opinions coming from the virtual metropolis, and that a country in many senses young should have some of that uneasy vanity and desire to be received on equal terms amongst its betters which is characteristic of the hobbledehoy stage of existence. But this is quite compatible with a more deeply-seated conviction that the American is a being of a superior order, whose merits are not as yet thoroughly recognized, but who is rapidly showing his superiority to all the rules established in the Old World. Consequently, there is no people upon whom it is so desirable to impress the fact that some people could write English before the Declaration of Independence, and that there is a standard of cultivation and learning to which they have not at present even nearly approached. They are suffering from very natural delusions of mental perspective, which make their own continent and epoch loom in the vastest proportions, and they are specially in need of such correctives to their vision as can be supplied at school.

But we cannot flatter ourselves that the moral so obvious in their case has no application to us. There is, it is true, a large and growing class of Englishmen which recognizes more or less dimly the fact that there are other countries beyond the British Channel, and there are some foreign civilizations which are not quite unworthy of notice. There is also a class, though not so rapidly increasing, which is aware that a few books were written, and a few things done, before the nineteenth century which may be studied with some show of profit. Still, the measure of the Philadelphian school teachers only embodies a sentiment analogous to the common English sentiment that "Junius" or the writers of the *Spectator* would be second-rate scribblers at the present day, and that there is more good writing in the daily press than would have fitted out a first-rate author of the past. The answer which is generally made to this, and to the often-quoted comparison between the *Times* and Thucydides, or between knowledge of the Mississippi and the Illissus, rather fails to allow for the half-truth contained in those assertions. The obstinate defenders of the old classical system are apt to dwell too extensively upon the advantages of the training which it confers upon the mind, without insisting upon the substantial value of the knowledge imparted. They accept the position of their antagonists, and admit that a youth who has been trained for many years in classics or mathematics is then to forget all about it, and take to some purely utilitarian study. They argue that they have put so fine a polish upon his intellectual powers that he is to be able to take up with effect any study he pleases. Now, it is only natural that their opponents should feel a difficulty in believing that a man who is to devote his whole faculties to certain pursuits is the better for having previously sharpened them on something which is to be entirely laid aside. If, after sharpening your razor to the utmost, it is only to be used for cutting blocks, one can hardly resist a suspicion that the sharpening has been more or less thrown away. Neither can it be denied that our present educational system is liable to some extent to this blame, and that in some interpretations at least of its merits the theory seems to be involved that a study which is useful in after-life is necessarily useless as a means of training. If classical training, for example, were founded on a more intelligent method, and such superstitions as that of excessive verse-making were effectually laid, the answer to the Philadelphian heretics would be much plainer, because they would more easily recognize the utility of a study which should be no longer ostentatiously unsuitable to any one but schoolboys. They might perhaps be induced to recognize the advantage which a man derives from having some acquaintance with the world in a large sense, and from having, as it were, an intellectual anchorage beyond the very unstable and shifting sands of provincial journalism. But to meet effectually the prejudices of which this is a ludicrous instance, some modification in the views of extreme purists is required, and it would be well that they should provide themselves with arguments plain even to the capacity of persons who believe in Philadelphian newspapers.

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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

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LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
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At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City: Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line: Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 3, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Oswego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 A. M., and 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent. 11 16

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before the departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·40, and 9·30 P. M.	
Fast Line	11·00 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Saturday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	9·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8·30 A. M., 3·40 and 7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent Altoona, Pa. 4 29

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8 30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Taunlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Taurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15 and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express. 2·25 P. M., Express. 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·40 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent. 1 13

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 208 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent. 1 6

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Winter Arrangement of Passenger Trains, December 14, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·30 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00, and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 12·05 A. M. and 10·19 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3·55 and 5·50 A. M., 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 8·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., arriving at New York, 11·00 A. M., and 12·20 and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2,000 miles, between all points, at $67·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·00 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 228 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—ON and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·40 A. M., 1·35 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·35 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M., and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·35 A. M. and 4·00

THE EXECUTIONER.

JUSTICE BLINDFOLDED.

The Case of William N. Woolley, at Freehold, N. J.—The Career of a Vagabond—The Crime of which he was Convicted—The Preparations for the Execution on Thursday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Jan. 5, 1869.—Jersey justice has been a frequent theme of discussion, and everybody, except an inhabitant of this side of the Delaware, has bitterly denounced the extent to which it has been carried. The traditional Jerseyman is inherently selfish. He goes for everything that is for Jersey, and against everything that is against Jersey. He cares not to what extremes he goes, so long as Jersey is cared for. We now have in this county a frightful exemplification of what selfishness and prejudice may accomplish. A man has been killed, and according to Jersey law somebody must be hung, without considering whether that somebody is the right individual; or whether, if he is the right one, he was morally responsible for the crime, or whether the shooting was not purely accidental. I allude to the case of the poor ignorant wretch William N. Woolley, who, if the Court of Pardons does not interfere, will be hung on Thursday next, in the yard attached to the prison in this borough. The facts of the crime, as I have been able to glean them—many having been excluded on the trial, owing to the desire for revenge on the part of those who administer Jersey law—were as follows:—

The prisoner, who is about fifty years of age, followed the occupation of a fisherman and gunner, and lived in a hut on the Suark river, at a point about fifteen miles distant from the above place. Prior to living in the hut he spent his nights in his boat. This was before the war. Just prior to that event he became acquainted with Harishorne Fleming and wife, who led a sort of vagabond life. The whole party were about as ignorant a trio as one would wish to meet with. The wife of Fleming became the common property of both. Fleming enlisted in the army and performed service throughout the war. While he was absent his wife dwelt with Woolley, but on his return she went back to her lawful spouse. Their abode becoming uninhabitable, they applied to Woolley, and he consented to allow them a portion of his one room. Both the men at this time obtained a livelihood, such as it was, by gunning and fishing. They drank freely, and frequently pummelled each other. As soon as they were sober their troubles were forgotten, and all would go smoothly until another drunken spree.

This sort of existence was carried on until Tuesday morning, Aug. 10, last, when they again indulged in a free fight. Both were drunk, and the consequence was that Fleming and his wife were too much for Woolley, and he was thrown out of the building. This he would not have minded, as he had frequently met with the same treatment, but when he had been ejected, they hustled all his goods out after him. This was robbing him of his home, when there was a right way of doing it if he had no legal residence there.

This summary mode of procedure did not please him a bit. He picked up what few traps, including an altered musket, he had, and bore them to a hotel in the vicinity kept by Jacob Bennett, who gave him permission to place them temporarily in the bar-room. Woolley took several drinks of liquor, and then obliged several gentlemen who were at the house by firing at a target. After the last shot had been discharged he loaded his gun and put it behind the door. He then visited another tavern and drank some more Jersey lightning, the effect of which can be well judged by any one who has partaken of the stuff that is sold within ten miles of Long Branch.

Woolley by this time was very much intoxicated, and returned to Bennett's, where the crowd jeered him about being thrust from his "castle." He became very much enraged, and during this excitement Fleming, the man who had done him so much injustice, appeared. Woolley then staggered to where his gun was, and coming out front warned Fleming not to approach, for if he did he would shoot him. Fleming kept advancing. At this time he had the stock of the weapon in his right hand; which was extended down his side, and the muzzle was pointed in the direction of Fleming. All at once the gun went off, and the load took effect in the abdomen of Fleming, who fell to the ground exclaiming, "O! dear."

The injured man was carried into the house, where he died in about fifteen or twenty minutes. No attempt was made to arrest Woolley, who put the gun behind the door and walked away. After a little while he came back and requested to be taken into custody, saying, "Take me to Freehold and hang me!" He was not, however, meddled with, and he again left the place. An hour after this, the party started to hunt him up and during their absence he again made his appearance with his throat cut almost from ear to ear. On being questioned he stated that he had cut himself with a pruning-knife. He was then taken charge of and brought to this place and locked in the jail. His injuries were properly attended to and he recovered. The Coroner held an inquest on the dead body, and the jury rendered a verdict of death at the hands of Woolley.

The prisoner was then arraigned before the Court and plead guilty. The Judges directed a plea of not guilty to be entered, and assigned ex-Governor Joel Parker as his counsel. That gentleman immediately took hold of the case, and after examining the matter became convinced that the evidence would not justify a verdict of murder in the first degree.

November 23 was fixed as the day for trial, and it accordingly came up, the court-room being very much crowded during the two days that were consumed in hearing the testimony, the argument of counsel, and the charge of the Judge. Mr. Parker produced testimony as to the drunken condition of the prisoner on the day of the shooting, but his offer to prove the immediately preceding circumstances—that of his expulsion from his own home—was not tolerated. From the intoxicated condition of the prisoner Mr. Parker argued his moral irresponsibility, but drunkenness was ruled to be no excuse for either the crime or the degree of the crime.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged. The 24th of December was fixed as the day of execution, but owing to the fact that Woolley was without a friend, it was not until within a few days of the time for the law to be carried into effect that any movement was started for a postponement of the hanging. The papers here then took hold of the matter, and the *Democrat* particularly urged that some such steps be taken. Governor Parker then called on Governor Ward, who agreed to a postponement to the 7th of January. The matter again laid dormant until a few days since, when the papers again alluded to the necessity of some action on the part of the citizens, they asserting that the ends of justice would be better answered in the case by a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life, on the ground that it was not a malicious murder, and that Woolley was not morally responsible to the same degree as other men who had been executed in Freehold.

A petition was circulated, and then, but it is feared too late, the dull and apathetic nature of the citizens was aroused. Governor Parker took the document yesterday to Governor Ward, requesting him to call together the Court of Pardons on Wednesday, for the purpose of considering the propriety of commuting the sentence, as now requested by the inhabitants. Mr. Parker returned here to-day, but with what result is not known. It is surmised that his request will not be granted.

Sheriff John H. Patterson yesterday received the warrant of execution, and he will proceed to-morrow to make the preliminary arrangements.

Woolley has borne his imprisonment patiently, and has been visited by the clergymen of the place. A few Sundays since he was baptized by Rev. A. S. Delay, of the Episcopal Church. When first imprisoned he could not read, but he has studied hard, and now does so with facility. He has a wife, but they have not lived together for many years.

I paid him a visit in his cell this morning and found him engaged in reading books, kindly furnished him by the clergymen of the village, who are giving him all possible attention. He appeared to be in a serious frame of mind, and said that he sincerely regretted his past life, and now spent most of his time in studying the Bible and other works. He also said that he is doing his utmost by day and by night to prepare himself for a better world. He says he is resigned to his fate, and has no desire to live; and that he has had a hard life of it from the beginning. He was born at a place called Greenville, a sparsely settled village in "the pines," near the Old Trap Tavern, on the 32d March, 1819. He received some schooling, but what knowledge he had acquired he had lost, because, as soon as he was old enough, his father obliged him to leave school and go to work. This he was compelled to do, as his own livelihood was at stake. During the winter season he followed oystering and char coal burning, and the rest of the year was devoted to fishing and gunning. When about 30 years old he became a farm laborer, in which occupation he continued until five or six years ago, when he returned to his original employment. He has always lived in the neighborhood of his birthplace, and was universally known as a quiet and inoffensive man except when under the influence of drink. He had never been in a court of justice before his recent trial, except once as a witness. He says he never bore a grudge against any one, and in this case he avers that he had no animosity towards Fleming; that he had no intention of shooting him, and that he has no recollection of having done so. (This statement he has always adhered to.) He knows that he was under the influence of liquor at the time, and to rum lays his crime.

It was painful to listen to him talk, owing to the injury which he inflicted upon himself prior to his arrest, rendering his articulation difficult, but he offers no objections to converse, and cheerfully answers all questions put to him.

The process of execution will be the same as that on which Bridget Durgan was got out of the world at New Brunswick last summer a year.

MAC.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE REVENUE.

The Report of the Auditor-General—The Amount Contributed by Philadelphia to the Support of the State Government.

From the Annual Report of Major-Gen. Hartranft, State Auditor-General, for the year ending the 30th of November, 1868, we make the following extracts, showing the amount and the sources of revenue derived from the city and county of Philadelphia, as compared with the year 1867:—

Revenue for 1868 and 1867.

	1868.	1867.
Auction Commissions	$16 615 81	$18,045 04
Auction duties	56,447 72	68,857 79
Tax on bank dividends	.....	2,975 00
Tax on Corporation stocks:—		
Banks	116,193 10	875 00
Railroads having termini in the city	265,096 94	202,037 95
Insurance companies	76,883 67	25,654 54
Passenger railroads	19,006 56	3,420 00
Market companies	2,240 59	791 40
Miscellaneous	2,639 56	4,261 71
Tax on Real and Personal Estate	110,913 12	27,918 88
Tax on Loans:—		
City Banks, from holders of public loan	19 270 51	47,098 15
Treasurer of Philadelphia	91,244 81	88,716 99
City Passenger Railway Companies	2,903 41	2,516 38
Railroads having termini in the city	138,192 89	68,252 40
Miscellaneous	88 71	.....
Tax on Net Earnings:—		
City Passenger Railways	6,285 90	14,926 57
City Market Companies	1 379 19	745 80
City Gas Companies	1,502 15	1,209 90
City Insurance Companies	50 643 10	20,301 00
Miscellaneous	2,878 22	.....
Tax on Gross Receipts:—		
Notaries Public	1,258 37	983 45
Railroads having termini in the city	205,113 12	109,817 86
Tax on Tonnage of Railroads having termini in the city	512,966 58	533,177 12
Tax on Bankers and Brokers	.....	15,374 73
Tax on Writs, Wills, and Deeds	13,688 04	.....
Tax on City Offices:—		
Recorder	4,411 51	3,959 72
Prothonotaries	2,690 18	1,615 95
Clerk of Quarter Sessions	.....	7,027 45
Tax on Collateral Inheritance	51,158 90	178,500 00
Licenses:—		
Taverns	162,476 06	174,553 85
Retailers	130,349 70	196,142 47
Sample Dealers	8,009 50	5,825 00
Theatres, Circuses, and Menageries, etc	1,786 98	1,424 00
Peddlers	380 95	1,593 00
Brokers	1,272 32	5,139 85
Patent Medicine Dealers	1 187 60	1 015 00
Distillers and Brewers	1,018 25	2,513 80
Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies in the city alone	7,500 00	7,400 00
Escheats	5,905 67	2 250 00
Premiums on charters	787 50	2,250 00
Accrued interest	241 20	7,007 77
Total	$2,172,679 30	$1,933,090 62
Deduct income from railroads having termini in the city	1,111,369 54	1,083,245 33
Legitimate State revenue derived from city	$1,061,309 76	$929,745 29

Summary for Three Years Past.

The following is a summary of the totals for three years past:—

	1868.	1867.	1866.
Total Revenue	$2,172,679 30	$1,933,091	$2,419,857
Deduct income from railroads having termini in the city	1,111,369 76	1,003,245	959,108
Net revenue from the city	$1,061,309 76	$929,746	$1,559,249

The above synopsis is necessarily incomplete, as in many of the sources of revenue it is impossible to distinguish what portion comes from the people of the city, and what portion from the State at large.

A Notable Item

among the expenditures of the State for the year is that which charges William B. Mann, the late District Attorney, with the receipt of $30,067 08 for examining the books of foreign insurance companies doing business in the city, per act of April, 1856, for the years 1867 and 1868.

Foreign Insurance Companies.

The following are the largest items of receipts from the agents of the foreign insurance companies for tax on premiums, each of whom is required to pay a license fee of $600 for doing business in the State at large, the agents who took out special licenses for the city alone ($200 each) being included in the above summary:—

B. K. Esler, Agent of the Home Life Insurance Company of Brooklyn, $1111 45.

George Wood, Agent of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, $8997 68.

Thomas J. Lancaster, Agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, $4480 35.

Betts & Register, Agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, $7225 54.

W. W. Allen & Co., Agents of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, $1203 70.

Scull & Newbold, Agents of the Enterprise Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Cincinnati, $1993 94.

G. B. & L. F. Hilliard, Agents of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, $4312 34.

W. D. Sherrard, Agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, $2785 33.

W. D. Sherrard & Co., Agents of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, $1249 79.

W. D. Sherrard, Agent of the International Insurance Company of New York, $1549 62.

W. D. Sherrard & Co., Agents of the Security Fire Insurance Company of New York, $2431 10.

A. P. Stroud, Agent of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, $4353 39.

William Arrott, Agent of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company of New York, $1164 36.

L. W. Frost, Agent of the Continental Life Insurance Company of New York, $1013.

W. D. Sherrard & Co., Agents of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, $1465 16.

Charles M'Lean Knox, Agent of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of Springfield, $1337 21.

C. H. Brush, Agent of the Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, $14,498 27.

W. W. Allen, Agent of the Travellers' Insurance Company of Hartford, $1464 89.

F. R. Starr, Agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, $29,916 92.

E. V. Matchette, Agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, $7067 16.

F. E. A. Corbin, Agent of the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company, $1972 90.

Thompson Derr, Agent of the North American Fire Insurance Company of New York, $1087 82.

Atwood Smith, Agent of the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company, $1899 39.

Charles Fuller, Agent of the Home Insurance Company of New Haven, $3389 75.

James J. Boswell, Agent of the Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford, $1434 09.

James J. Boswell, Agent of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, $5501 93.

W. D. Sherrard, Agent of the Home Insurance Company of New York, $3279 78.

J. B. Carr, Agent of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York, $3509 97.

G. Paul, Agent of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company of New York, $2256 90.

Thompson Derr, Agent of the Manhattan Insurance Company of New York, $1662 60.

William Arrott, Agent of the Continental Insurance Company of New York, $1492 49.

William Arrott, Agent of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of New York, $1988 45.

Selfridge & Bro., Agents of Guardian Life Insurance Company of New York, $2352 54.

T. J. Lancaster, Agent of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company of New York, $1255 47.

W. H. Graves, Agent of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, $1378 48.

J. M. Reichard, Agent of the Germania Life Insurance Company of New York, $2758 49.

A. A. Carrier & Brother, Agents of the Putnam Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, $1896 54.

N. F. Evans, Agent of the North American Life Insurance Company of New York, $1318 89.

Although the above taxes on premiums include the whole State, the greater portion of the business was transacted in the city, where nearly all, if not all, the agencies named are located.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Assaulting an Officer—Larceny—Capture of a Chicken Thief—Suspicion of Larceny—Passing a Counterfeit Note.

—Day Sergeant Hagert arrested a man named James Smith, at Fifteenth and Callowhill streets, yesterday, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Smith turned upon the officer, but the latter got the best of him and escorted James to the lock-up. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, and was held to bail to answer.

—Augustus Lang was arrested by officer Coffin yesterday, for the larceny of a coat and some money from a store at Third and Wood streets. The accused was held in $800 bail by Alderman Toland for trial.

—At an early hour this morning three ruffians were noticed coming from the Gray's Ferry road. An officer advancing to them all three ran. One of them had a bag in his possession containing chickens. This individual was captured. He gave the name of Samuel Lutz, and was committed by Alderman Dallas.

—Henry Branz was arrested yesterday on suspicion of the larceny of clothing from a tavern at Cumberland and Memphis streets. The place was broken into some days since, and Branz, when arrested, had a pass bill belonging to the proprietor in his possession. The defendant had a hearing before Alderman Neill; and was held in $1000 bail for trial.

—Last night Margaret Herran and Rachel Fisher went into a grocery store in Richmond and presented a $10 bill in payment of groceries. The proprietor of the store would not receive the note, whereupon the parties left, promising to return with good money. From the grocery they proceeded to a shoe store only a few blocks distant, and passed the bill. On leaving the latter place they were arrested; and after a hearing before Alderman Neill were held to bail to answer.

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This morning at 11 o'clock the regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture was held in the Society's room, Ninth and Walnut streets.

President Craig Biddle occupied the chair.

The society went into the regular annual election for officers, with the following result:—President, Craig Biddle.

Vice-Presidents, C. W. Harrison and Charles R. King.

Corresponding Secretary, Sidney G. Fisher; Recording Secretary, A. L. Kennedy; Assistant Secretary, Thomas M. Coleman; Treasurer, George Blight; Librarian, John McGowan.

Executive Committee, H. Ingersoll, John McGowan, C. W. Harrison, Daniel Landreth, Craig Biddle, George Blight, and John G. Haines.

Library Committee, David Landreth, Craig Biddle, George Blight.]

After the transaction of some further unimportant business the society adjourned.

DEDICATION SERVICES.—The North United Presbyterian Church opened their new chapel on Master street, below Sixteenth, on last Sabbath, January 3, and notwithstanding the storm there was a good congregation in attendance during the day. The services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Lafayette Marks, at 10½ in the morning; Rev. I. B. Dales, D. D., at 3 P. M., and Rev. Joseph Cooper, D. D., in the evening. The sum of $5000 was raised towards the liquidation of their debt, and there now remains but a small encumbrance. Their chapel is built of brown stone, and is one of the most tasty and complete structures in this city. It is 40 by 70 feet. This congregation was organized on February 19, 1867, with fifteen members, and now numbers sixty members. Their Sabbath School is in a most flourishing condition. We congratulate this church on the success that has attended their efforts. May their future be a bright one.

DISPENSARY DIRECTORS.—At the annual meeting of the contributors to the Philadelphia Dispensary, held at the Dispensary, No. 127 South Fifth street, on the 4th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Managers for the current year:—William F. Griffitts, Henry J. Morton, D. D., John Farnum, George B. Wood, M. D., D. Clark Wharton, T. Wistar Brown, John M. Whitall, John C. Browne, Charles Ellis, Joseph P. Smith, Thomas Wistar, M. D., and William Hacker.

ADDITIONAL LICENSES.—The Mayor has issued licenses to the following additional pawnbrokers:—

Robert Johnson, Jr. & Co., S. S. Nathans, Joseph Rosenbaum, Jacob Cohen, A. J. Baker, John Brandt, John Rettew, Henry Marcus, Solomon L. Linse, Peter J. Donnelly & Bro., Henry Osborne, Robert N. Barber, and William Hamell.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—About 4 o'clock this morning, Officer Alexander Gilbert, of the Eleventh district, died of pneumonia. Deceased had been appointed by Mayor Conrad, and served through Mr. Henry's and Mr. McMichael's terms of office. He was a faithful guardian of the public peace. He leaves a wife and four children.

MADAME PAREPA-ROSA will give two grand concerts at Concert Hall on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, January 13 and 14. The sale of tickets will commence at Trumpler's music store, No. 926 Chesnut street, on Monday next at 9 A. M.

ORGANIZED.—The School Board of the Sixteenth Section met at the Jefferson Schoolhouse, Fifth street, above Poplar, on Saturday evening last, and organized for the year 1869 by electing John W. Lee, Esq., President, and Thomas J. Beckman, Esq., Secretary.

ROBBERY.—The residence of Mrs. Weckerly, No. 1105 Girard avenue, was entered last night through a rear second-story window. The thieves must have been frightened off as no goods have been missed.

RELIEVED OF HIS POCKET-BOOK.—Mr. J. W. Martin, a resident of Coatesville, Pa., while leaving a car on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the depot, West Philadelphia, this morning, was relieved of his pocket-book containing $100.

NO APPOINTMENTS.—As yet no appointments have been made by the Mayor. This morning there was a large crowd in front of the Mayor's office, but no applications for positions were received.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The carpenter shop of Mr. Lane Schofield, on Twelfth street, below Locust, was slightly damaged by fire about 2 o'clock this morning.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THE GREAT CARD DEPOT.
VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS
AND
PARTY INVITATIONS,
the latest and most fashionable styles.
NEW FRENCH PAPERS.
Just received, a new assortment of very desirable patterns.
Monograms and Initials stamped in *colors* gratis.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Engravers,
9 1mws8m No. 913 ARCH Street.

1869. DIARIES. 1869.
FORTY DIFFERENT
STYLES OF DIARIES, NOVELTIES IN WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS.
PAPER and ENVELOP already stamped, in boxes.
J. LINERD,
10 12 4m No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Doings in Harrisburg—Political Speculation and Prophecy Rife—Who will be the next United States Senator?—The State Treasurership.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.

General William W. Irwin,

the present State Treasurer, has withdrawn this morning from being a candidate for re-election. A careful canvass of the Republican members has assured him that defeat is certain. It is not known who will be the successful man, but it is likely that Mackey will be the most prominent.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

It is apparent this morning that

John Scott,

of Huntingdon, will be the next United States Senator. A caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature meets at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at which he will be nominated.

The State Treasurer

question is also settled. The present official, General Irwin, will withdraw before the caucus, and R. W. Mackey, of Allegheny, will probably be chosen. The influence of Simon Cameron is understood to be favorable to Scott and Mackey.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Governor's Message—Its Contents.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 6.—The Governor's message is a paper devoted almost exclusively to State purposes. It virtually eschews national politics, and suggests views and plans for the purpose of developing the resources of the State, especially its mineral wealth, and inviting to its borders an industrious and working population. He simply alludes to President Grant by the assurance of a cordial support in all his efforts to restore and unite the Government under the Constitution, and thus produce a lasting and harmonious peace.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Texas Cattle Prohibition Law.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—A public meeting called by the Board of Supervisors of Champaign county, Ill., a few days ago, adopted resolutions opposing the admission of Texas cattle into the State at any time, and declaring that if the law on the subject shall not be speedily enforced in the courts, public sentiment shall be enforced outside the courts.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 6—A. M.—Money market quiet. Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. United States Five-twenties, 74¾. American stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 25¾; Illinois Central dull at 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6—A. M.—Cotton quiet; sales for to-day estimated at 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; old mixed Western Corn, 37s. 6d.; new, 36s. Petroleum quiet.

LONDON, Jan. 6—A. M.—Tallow quiet; Sugar quiet, both on the spot and to arrive.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 6.—The steamer City of London arrived yesterday.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 6—P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾, and for account, 92¾@92¾. United States Five-twenties quiet at 74¾; Illinois Central, 95¼.

LONDON, Jan. 6—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 93. The stock market is firm.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6—P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11all½d.; middling Orleans, 11¼all½d. Lard buoyant at 68s. 6d. Pork buoyant at 91s. Bacon, 55s.

HAVRE, Jan. 6—P. M.—Cotton unchanged.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 119½; Reading, 92¾; Canton Co., 56; Erie, 38; Cleveland and Toledo, 109½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 117¾; Michigan Central, 114; Michigan Southern, 93¼; New York Central, 156½; Illinois Central, 141; Cumberland preferred, 35¾; Virginia 6s, 56½; Missouri 6s, 88; Hudson River, 133½; 5-20s, 1862 111½; do. 1864, 108; do. 1865, 108¾; do. new, 107¾; 10-40s 106. Gold, 134¾. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange 109¾.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 27c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; prime white, $2 35. Corn firm; prime white, 83@90c.; yellow, 86@93c. Oats dull at 65@73c. Rye dull at $1 50@1 60. Pork firm at $29. Bacon firm; rib sides 16¾@17c.; clear do. 17¼@17½c.; shoulders, 14c. Hams, 18@19c. Lard firm at 18¼@19c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	156¾	Western Union T.	34¼
N. Y. and E. R.	33½	Cleveland and Tol.	101¼
Phil. and Rea. R.	47	Tol. & Wabash R.	61
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90	Mil. & St. P. com.	69¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85	Adam Express Co	48
Chi. and N. W. com.	82½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	23
Chic. and N. W. prf.	84¾	U. S. Express Co.	41½
Chi. and R. I. R.	118¾	Tennessee 6s	65¾
Pis. F. W. and Chi.	118¼	Gold	135
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	119	Market strong.	

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"There was some let-up in the Money market this afternoon, although the pressure to borrow early in the day was quite as marked as on Saturday and Monday. The rates paid by the brokers (including the brokers of the Gold Room) were ⅛ per cent. and currency interest per day; ⅛ per cent. free of interest; 7 per cent. per annum in gold, and, finally, 7 per cent. per annum in currency at the close of bank hours. Most of the borrowers made up their accounts at an earlier hour than yesterday, and the consequence was that the course of supply was reversed. Independent of this circumstance, however, a number of the banks appeared as lenders on the public funds, as well as buyers of the 5-20s at last night's cheaper prices. The prominent dealers did a large business over their own counters in the way of selling, and, on the other hand, were free buyers at the Exchange, to keep themselves in stock.

"We have not heretofore noticed a practice attempted to be made common of buying and selling money near the close of the day in the long room of the Stock Exchange, believing that the mischief would soon correct itself by the very transparent bubble character of many of these exceptional transactions, for effect on the Stock market. But both Boards of Brokers were unwilling to tolerate it for a single week, and an order has been made forbidding their members to make open offers for money, or to lend money in either board room or in the long room of the Exchange Building."

From the Tribune.

"Money, at the opening, was less active; 7 per cent. in coin was the minimum rate, and 7 per cent. in currency, with ½ per cent. commission, the highest. There is apparently a combination among lenders to keep rates up, and the Boards have considered the matter so certain that they have forbidden their members from buying and selling money in the Board, as has been the practice for the past two weeks. After 1 o'clock the demand became very sharp, and the prices for money advanced to ¼@3-16, in addition to the ordinary legal rate, but the rate broke again to 7 per cent. in gold, after 3 o'clock. Late in the day it was reported that several brokers who had paid usury were making preparations to replevin their securities, and it is to be hoped that some action of this sort will be taken, in order to check the present enormous rates paid."

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The St. Thomas Purchase—The Danish Lobby Organizing—The Overland Mail Contract—Political Disabilities Removed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

The Reconstruction Committee,

at their meeting this morning, agreed to report a bill removing the political disabilities from certain parties in Alabama. They hold another meeting to-morrow for the purpose of taking testimony as to the condition of affairs in Mississippi.

The Sub-Judiciary Committee

are in session examining witnesses in the Judge Busteed investigation.

Private telegrams from Harrisburg announce that the Allegheny county members abandon Moorehead and go for

John Scott,

who now has over sixty votes, and will be nominated to night, probably, unanimously.

Agents of

Wells, Fargo & Co.

are now here to try and get the Post Office Department to pay them for the overland mail service, which the records in the Post Office Department show was not half performed.

The Danish Lobby

is being thoroughly organized for putting through the Senate the St Thomas purchase, which even Mr. Seward is now ashamed of. No member in good standing here will have anything to do with it.

The Latest Sensation.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—In the case of the colored men found dead at the French Minister's residence yesterday, the Coroner's jury, which met at noon to-day, was adjourned for a week, in order to enable the chemist to make a thorough analysis of the contents of their stomachs.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in response to the resolution of inquiry in regard to the fur interest in Alaska, transmitting the report of Commander J. W. White, of the revenue service, of his cruise during the past summer in the Alaska waters. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Also a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the number and names of Indian agents who are absent from their posts. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the report of the chief clerk of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in response to the resolution of inquiry in regard to the cost of issuing the fractional currency.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition asking Congress to put certain regular soldiers on the same footing with volunteers in reference to bounties. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Pomeroy presented the petition of William P. Hazlet and five hundred other citizens of Missouri in favor of general suffrage, without distinction of race or color. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

House of Representatives

The Senate bill to relieve John S. Stake, of Alabama, from legal and political disabilities was taken up and, after a brief discussion, passed.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report why the offices of superintendents of exports and drawbacks at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, which were to have been discontinued after 30th September, 1868, have not been discontinued.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) said that the reason would be found satisfactory, and therefore he would not object.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Ashley (Ohio), the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the report of General T. J. Crane as to the ship canal through the shoal water of Maumee bay, Ohio, to deep water on Lake Erie.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 6.—Both branches of the Legislature organized to-day by the election of the officers nominated in the Republican caucus last evening.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Cotton quiet at 27½c. Flour firmer and advanced 5@ 0c on common grades; good grades dull; sales of 7000 bbls., State at $6 70@8; Ohio at $7 00@9 50; Western at $6 10@8 10; Southern at $7 10@13; California at $8@11 25. Wheat quiet at an advance of 1@2c; sales of 15 000 bushels spring at $1 54@1 65. Corn easier; sales of 34,000 bushels at 99c@$1 10. Oats dull at 75½@76½c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $29. Lard firm at 18¼@18½c. Whisky quiet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—Bankrupt business engaged the attention of the Court to-day.

Colonel George W. Alexander has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.

Harkins' appeal was the only case argued to-day.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Williams.—Titus vs. Woodruff. An action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution. Before reported. The plaintiff suffered nonsuit.

Henry Mears vs. Andrew Cochran. An action of trover and conversion to recover certain stocks alleged to have been deposited with defendant as collateral security. The plaintiff failing to make out a case, suffered a nonsuit.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Hare.—Truman vs. Bourquin. An action to recover for a breach of contract for the supply of maps. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $3500.

First National Bank of West Chester vs. Joseph Kimes. An action of ejectment to recover property in West Philadelphia, purchased at Sheriff's sale for the indebtedness of the defendant. The defense alleged that the property belonged to the defendant's wife, having been purchased with her separate money. Verdict for plaintiff.

Mary L. Ervin vs. E. A. Harvey, defendant, and James Rice, garnishee. An attachment execution to recover money in the hands of garnishee. Verdict for plaintiff, $50.

Chas. Wilhelm and Anna C. Wilhelm vs. Gustavus and Victoria Wedekind, trading as V. Quarre. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract. The plaintiffs set forth that they purchased from the defendants the patent right for the manufacture of lamp shades, and at the same time an agreement in writing was entered into that the plaintiffs should make the shades, and the defendants should sell them and pay to plaintiffs 30 per cent. of the profits. This they failed to do and this suit was the consequence. On trial. Gustavus Remak, Esq., for plaintiffs; Samuel H. Perkins, Esq., for defendants.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Greenbank.—Edward W. Burbank vs. James A. Wright. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered to defendant's agent in 1865-66 for the purpose of carrying on cotton plantations in Louisiana. The defense allege that in purchasing these goods the agent exceeded his authority, and therefore did not bind his principal. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—Exceptions to auditors' reports were argued this morning.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Petty prison cases were before the Court.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CHOICE WINES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES; IMPORTED ALES, CHAMPAGNE, CIGARS, Etc., IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.
SNYDER & CADWALLADER,
12 15 1m 4p No. 939 ARCH STREET.

FOURTH EDITION

HARRISBURG

The Legislative Session—Reading the Governor's Message—To-day's Proceedings.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.—The Senate met at 11 A. M.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented the Governor's Message, which was read, and three thousand copies in English and one thousand in German ordered to be printed.

A resolution providing that a copy of Purdon's Digest, Ziegler's Manual, and Beitl's Digest be furnished, was passed.

Mr. Connell read, in place, a bill relative to the fees and duties of certain officers in Philadelphia, fixing the fees of the District Attorney, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Sheriff, Coroner, etc.

House of Representatives.

The Annual Message of Governor Geary was presented and read.

Mr. Strong (Rep.), of Tioga, moved to print 10,000 copies of the Message in English and 5000 in German.

Mr. Playford (Dem.), of Fayette, moved to amend by printing but 5000 in English and 1000 in German. He said that it was certainly a very decent and temperate document, but the newspapers distributed it throughout the State far in advance of the time it could be printed by the State.

Mr. Strong insisted that the elaborate character of the Governor's Message entitled it to special attention and official printing.

The original proposition of Mr. Strang was agreed to by a party vote of 40 noes to 50 ayes.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution to adjourn from to-day until next Tuesday at 11 o'clock A. M.

The following officers were elected:—As Transcribing Clerks, F. A. Magee, Philo Burritt, W. B. Irwin, J. D. Miller, R. Bernard, Charles Tubbs; Sergeant-at-Arms, Joseph M. Cowell; Postmaster, A. G. Henry; Messenger, James McCalle); Doorkeeper, W. H. Clark.

*FRO